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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

Name of Candidate	AYAN JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1040520
Center	ONLINE	Date	23/8/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The withdrawal of general consent to the CBI by certain state governments in India threatens the spirit of cooperative federalism in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

CBI is the central/apex agency for crime investigation in India.

Types of Consent → General / Case-Specific

In general consent, CBI can freely investigate any case without requiring case-wise consent.

How withdrawal of general consent to CBI threatens cooperative federalism

① Impedes crime investigation process which has consequences across India.

② CBI is a centre-level body which needs states' cooperation for proper functioning.

③ CBI also looks into cases of corruption which is crucial for centre-state relations.

④ The constitution states that state governments should function without hampering the Union government's work

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(5) Spoils the relations and harmony between centre and state.

(6) Breaks the synergy required between different crime agencies.

(7) Forces the centre to take coercive actions (eg Article 365)

(8) Can potentially lead to President's rule in the state (A356 / A365)

(9) Centre has duty to ensure the proper working of state governments (A355) for which CBI is necessary.

(10) It shows unwillingness of states to cooperate with centre

(11) Puts political differences up.

(12) Prioritizes state interests above national ones.

Sarathavam committee's recommendations can be followed to boost CBI's role in cooperative federalism.

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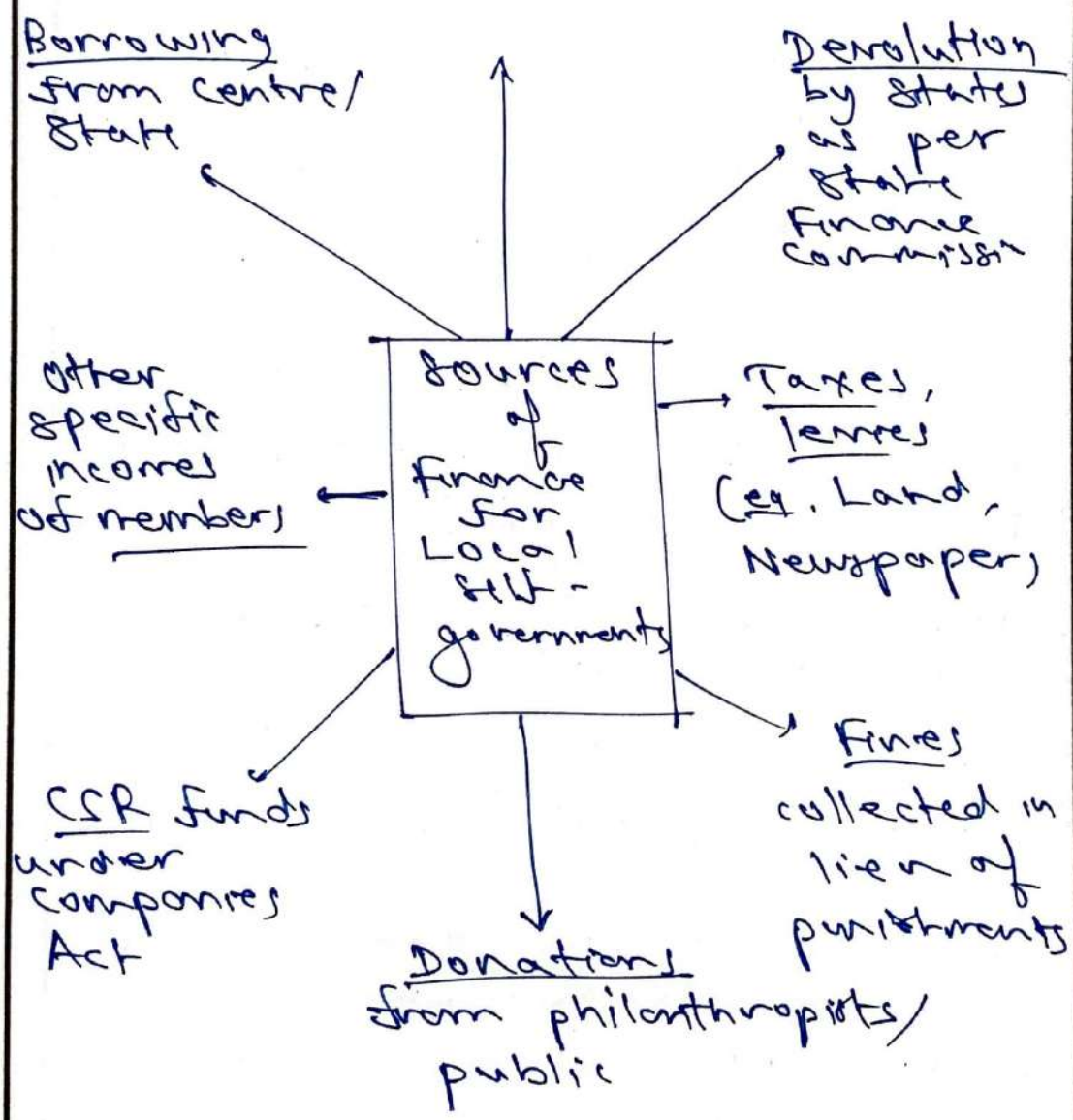
2. Stating the sources of finance for local self-governments in India, suggest ways to strengthen their financial position. **(150 words) 10**

Local self-governments are constitutionally mandated (Part IX, IXA from A243 to 243ZT).

However, they are able to generate only 5% of funds.



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Ways to strengthen the financial position of local self-government

1. Make it mandatory for state governments to devolve funds (Presently, states decide).
2. Increase taxation powers.
3. Income from rent / government enterprises to accrue to them
4. CSR funds can be mandatorily earmarked (fixed %) for them
5. centre should regularly check which districts require more funding.
6. Voluntary donations from people by mobilizing public.
7. Foreign aid and investments
8. funds from Public Accounts to be divided between centre, state and Local level.
9. Increase penalizing powers.

Local-level is the grassroots of democracy. SUMIT BOSE committee and BALWANTRAI MEHTA committees recommendations can be followed.

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3. Cabinet Committees play an important role in reinstating collective responsibility and principle of homogeneity of the Executive in the Indian Parliamentary system. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

Cabinet Committees are set up for important issues like Defence, Economy etc and comprise the Cabinet ministers.

How Cabinet committees help in reinstating collective responsibility

① They comprise the leaders of the government who represent entire government

② They scrutinize the decisions and actions of the government.

③ They prevent major mistakes by any minister.

④ They regulate the working of the entire government.

⑤ The entire government is responsible for the decisions of any minister, so these committees analyze them

⑥ They reinforce that the decisions of any minister are those of entire government

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How cabinet Committees help in reinstating homogeneity of executive

① The members of these committees are all from the ruling party.

② They comprise the most trusted and qualified ministers.

③ They ensure that work / decisions of any minister are aligned to the entire government

④ They scrutinize all decisions of all ministries.

⑤ They harmonize the actions / visions of different parts of the government.

⑥ They reinforce the party's ideologies thus homogenizing all members of executive.

Cabinet committees should be further empowered and should meet regularly for a more effective parliament.

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4. There is a need to overhaul the public procurement and project management (PPPM) framework of India for faster, efficient and transparent execution of government projects. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

'Good Governance' as described by WORLD BANK also includes an Efficient government which is transparent and finishes all projects timely.

Need to overhaul the public procurement and project management framework (PPPM) for faster, efficient, transparent execution of projects

- → Prevent delays in execution
- → Eliminate time and cost overruns.
- → Make procurement more transparent.
- → To promote 'Make in India' in procurement.
  (eg. Defence – Positive List)
- → For better monitoring of ongoing projects
  (eg. PRAGATI portal)

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- For grievance redressal of citizens (eg. CPGRAMS)
- For better service delivery.
- To empower citizens.
- To minimize wastage of resources
- For better budgetary planning and allocation.
- To meet the goals of Welfare State (Article 38)
- To speed up long-term projects (eg. Infrastructure: Gati Shakti)
- For coordination between different agencies (eg. National Infrastructure pipeline)
- To promote domestic industries and private sector
- To increase public participation (Jan Bhagidari)
- To fix accountability.

These changes can help create a SARVASHRESHTHA BHARAT.

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5. Adequate measures are required to overcome the challenges and vulnerabilities associated with undertaking social accountability initiatives and institutionalising them. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

Social accountability refers to participation of PUBLIC in ensuring accountability of the government
(eg. Mandatory Social AUDIT in MGNREGA)

Challenges of undertaking and institutionalizing social accountability

① People lack experience of governance.
② Prevalent illiteracy renders many incapable.
③ Few have will or time to engage.
④ Possible corruption / nexus.
⑤ Must prevent nepotism / partiality
⑥ People have to be empowered and made fearless.
⑦ It might become counter-productive due to uninformed opinion of people.
⑧ Lack of transparency.

Measures required to overcome these challenges

① Education even for adults (eg. National Adult Literacy mission)
② Incentivizing public participation (eg. Salary/monetary rewards)
③ Simplify the procedures.
④ Appeal to public.
⑤ Complaint-system must be seamless (eg. CPGRAMS)
⑥ Citizens charter should be mandated for every service/project.
⑦ Work must be made transparent
⑧ All records should be easily accessible (eg. RTI, Bhoomi portal of Karnataka)
⑨ Training and Capacity-building of people (eg. Workshops)

Social accountability is key to ensuring a government OF and BY the people

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6. In view of the recent Parliamentary Standing Committee report, discuss the issues faced by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and suggest measures that can be adopted to strengthen it. **(150 words) 10**

Recently, a parliamentary standing committee was tasked to look into issues of NCST to improve its functioning.

Issues faced by the NCST as per the REPORT

1. Lack of funds to carry out duties.
2. Inadequate staff.
3. Many members lack expertise.
4. Lack of qualified data.
5. Large diversity of issues among STs. ~~tribals~~
6. Incoherence between state and centre in policies of STs.
7. Huge population of STs, some not demographically mapped.
8. Government interference and lack of autonomy

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Measures to strengthen the NCST

1. Research scholars in the field of STs should be part of NCST.
2. Greater budgetary allocation
3. Suo Motu powers should be given
4. It should be consulted more often.
5. If opinion of NCST is not followed, reasons should be stated.
6. Increased staff.
7. Use of technology (ICT) to collect data.
8. Should be given powers to punish.
9. The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act should include specific punishments and functions

NCST can play major role in ST development and INCLUSIVE GROWTH.

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7. While the Mid-Day Meal scheme was aimed at fulfilling the nutritional needs of students, it is far behind in achieving this objective. Discuss. Also, suggest remedial measures in this context. **(150 words) 10**

SDG 2 aims at zero hunger and SDG 3 talks about good health. The MDM scheme aimed to achieve both these SDGs, as well as to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and attendance.

MDM is far behind in achieving objective

- As per SOFI report (State of food and nutrition), India is among the worst.
- Prevalence of malnutrition (NHFS-5)
- Micro-nutrition is a major issue.
- Wasting, stunting is common.
- School attendance is also very low.
- The families in BPL are not able to access MDM.
- Quality of food is bad (eg. Non-fortified) and often unhygienic (eg. Presence of insects)

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Remedial measures for MDM

1. Involve private sector as food producers / caterers.
2. Increase budgetary allocation for the scheme.
3. Use nutrient-rich and cost-effective foods like coarse cereals.
4. Diversify meals to ensure balanced diet.
5. Employ food fortification (ex. MUKTOSHRI rice)
6. Ensure attendance of all students via monitoring.
7. Focus not only on food availability but also nutritional outcomes.

The POSHAN scheme can complement MDM and ensure that malnutrition is overcome

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8. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) remain critical for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, discuss the impediments in the fulfilment of SRHR in India. Also, mention the steps that can be taken in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

In light of the recent change in USA's Roe v/s Wade judgement, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) have come to limelight.

SRHR critical for SDGs
- → SDG 3 : Health
- → SDG 5 : Gender equality
- → SDG 11 : Sustainability

Impediments in SRHR fulfilment

1. Lack of awareness especially in rural areas.
2. Taboo on topic of sexual health.
3. Lack of medical facilities.
4. Inadequate health infrastructure (eg. Hospitals in remote areas)
5. Lack of experts in the field (Gynecologists)
6. Women not treated equally, especially in rural areas.
7. Out-of-pocket expenditure

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(OOP) is very high and unaffordable.

(8) Regular check-ups are not feasible for most people.

(9) Lack of contraceptives.

Steps to improve SRHR

(1) Increase awareness by conducting workshops.

(2) Menstrual and reproductive health discuss in schools.

(3) Promote institutional delivery (eg. Janani Suraksha Yojana)

(4) RCH centres (Reproductive and Child health) should be in every district.

(5) Out-patient care of mothers (eg. Maitru Vandana Yojana)

(6) Maternity leave (eg. AA2)

(7) Sexual health advertisements

(8) Remove taboo on sexual health

SRHR is a must for women empowerment and preventing diseases.

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9. State the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Also, discuss the issues faced by the Council in the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. **(150 words) 10**

The UNHRC is one of the six principal organs of the UN and plays role in promoting human rights across the globe.

FUNCTIONS of UNHRC

1. Ensure all countries are promoting human rights.
2. Monitoring the violation of human rights (eg. China)
3. Carrying out initiatives for promoting human rights
4. Building global consensus regarding human rights
5. Increasing the scope and ambit of human rights
6. Trying to institutionalise human rights in countries by legislative backing.

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Issues faced by UNHRC in protection and promotion of Human Rights across globe

1. Non-cooperative governments (eg. Taliban)
2. cannot impinge on sovereignty of nation.
3. All countries put security above human rights (eg. Preventive Detention)
4. Lack of data and money for scrutinizing countries.
5. countries disobey / ignore the directives of UNHRC (eg. China)
6. Non-transparent functioning and West-dominated body so not trusted by all

The UN Declaration on Human Rights (UNDHR) should be a guide for all nations' constitution.

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10. West Asia is an important strategic region for India with profound geo-political and geo-economic significance. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

West-Asia comprises countries like Iran, Iraq, Turkey and also the CAR nations like Uzbekistan.

India has so far not tapped the potential in these nations.

Geo-political significance of West Asia

- → Bridge between Europe and Asia.
- → connectivity from Asia to Europe.
- → Iran has strained relations with USA.
- → Iran and Turkey are major military powers.
- → Iran has nuclear power.
- → Location of these countries is central between USA and Indian Ocean.
- → Political systems in these

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nations are undergoing change

Geo-economic significance of West Asia

- Huge trade potential.
- Connectivity with Europe can be harnessed for trade.
- Cheaper arms supply.
- Shorter shipping routes.
- Energy security (eg. TAPI pipeline)
- Energy diversification prevents dependence on Russia.
- Raw material availability
- Market for finished goods.
- Minerals / Resources
  eg. Crude Oil, Natural Gas.
- Investments in infrastructure will counter China's BRI.

Relations with West Asia can help India become a global leader. Chabahar Port etc should be sped up.

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11. Disenfranchising prisoners desecrates a cherished value in a democracy i.e. 'right to vote', which should be guarded earnestly. Discuss in the light of The Representation of The People Act, 1951. **(250 words) 15**

Recently there has been debate regarding extending POSTAL BALLOT / Proxy voting to prisoners.

RPA 1951 in this regard
- → Imprisonment leads to disqualification of candidates.
- → Prisoners are NOT allowed to vote
- → Gives list of other cases where Right to vote is not there.

Why disenfranchising prisoners desecrates Right to vote

① Most of the prisoners are undertrials (NCRB data) so may not even be guilty.

② Many others are in prison for petty crimes which doesn't make them a big liability / criminal.

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(3) Prisoners too are human and normal functioning members of society.

(4) Universal Adult Franchise (A324, 326) doesn't discriminate between prisoners.

(5) A person's being found guilty may not be an express indicator of morality.

(6) They can contribute to improving the polity.

(7) Prisoners will be back outside too and will live under the government, so must be given say/choice.

(8) Potentially can be misused by parties to imprison people who dissent or speak against government.

(9) Society has all kinds of people, and harmony and equality is important.

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(10) Article 14 (equality of all before the law) extends to Right to vote.

Why Right to vote must be safeguarded

(1) It is necessary for a vibrant democracy.

(2) Ensures Universal Adult Franchise (Article 324, 326)

(3) Ensures a government BY the people and OF the people.

(4) It allows Diverse and comprehensive opinions.

(5) Will help in deepening of democracy.

(6) choice of government is the cornerstone of democracy.

Exploring PROXY VOTING for prisoners who are undertrial or for non-serious crimes can help. Guidelines in the LILY THOMAS case and AMITAV ROY committee can help

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12. There are similarities and interactions between the affirmative action adopted by India and USA owing to similar historical injustices faced by their respective vulnerable groups. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Affirmative action refers to taking steps towards the upliftment of backward and vulnerable sections to bring them at par with others

eg. Reservation for SC/STs.
eg. Lower fees for women.
eg. Incentives for girl child.
eg. Garima Greh for transgenders

Similarities between affirmative action and interactions in India and USA

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① Both give fundamental rights which includes protection of the weakest.

② Prevent discrimination and take active steps towards creating a harmonious society. (eg. USA : Black, India : AIT)

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(3) Reservations for backward classes in government and education

(4) Incentives for women empowerment

(5) Monetary benefits for the poor (eg. No tax below an income level)

(6) Welfare schemes and programs (eg. India – MGNREGS
USA – Work programmes)

(7) Scholarships in Education for poor and backward (eg. Merit-cum-means)

(8) Political empowerment by reserving seats in parliament.

(9) Economic empowerment.

(10) Preserving dignity of the downtrodden (eg. ACI, SMILE scheme)

(11) India borrowed features from USA's Bill of Rights.

(12) USA learned a lot from India's welfare schemes.

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How there are to similar historic injustice by vulnerable groups

① Discrimination in society
eg. India - SC/STs / Dalits
USA - Blacks
② Economic hardships.
③ Lack of opportunities to grow.
④ No voice in government.
⑤ vast inequalities.
⑥ Lack of political will or government focus.
⑦ Social boycott
⑧ Inferior treatment.
⑨ Segregation of society
(eg. Lower castes weren't allowed to drink water from some wells)

Affirmative action is key to upliftment of the weak, and learning from each other can improve situation of both India and USA.

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13. Objections to domicile-based reservation in private sector jobs on the grounds of constitutional equality and freedom are misplaced. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

The recent decision to reserve seats for locals in employment of private sector jobs by HARYANA has sparked debates and objections.

Arguments FOR domicile-based reservation in private sector

① Each state should improve the condition of its people.
② Lack of availability of jobs creates frustration and social unrest.
③ Often jobs require an experience of having lived in that state.
④ Some states are more backward than others and need to protect their interests.
⑤ Some states are much more

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populated but not have enough jobs.

(6) When people from other states take up jobs in a state, it creates resentment.

(7) Reserving can prevent such inter-state issues

(8) Will reduce inequity between states.

(9) People are more motivated when working in own state.

(10) Will reduce corruption

Arguments AGAINST reserving jobs (domicile) in private sector

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(1) Populist tendencies.

(2) Can aggravate regionalism

(3) 'Son of Soils' phenomenon

(4) Can affect national unity and fraternity.

(5) May not be best for nation.

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(6) Only the Parliament can provide for such reservation, so these are unconstitutional

(7) Article 14 says all people in India must be treated equally.

(8) A15, 16 apply for public employment not private.

(9) Reservation may affect efficiency and output of private sector.

(10) Diverse people in private sector boosts the firm.

(11) It can be seen as interference by government in private sector / excessive regulation

(12) Many private sector firms operate at multi-state level.

The decision should be halted and multi-stakeholder meetings should be done to build consensus.

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14. There have been arguments that sedition law is an attack on the very foundation of India's liberal democratic principles, as enshrined in the Constitution. Do you agree? **(250 words) 15**

Sedition Law is provided for in IPC Sec 124 A (Indian Penal Code) and has been there since 1870.

I agree that sedition law is an attack on democratic principles, but it is still necessary.

Why sedition Law is considered attack on foundation of democratic principles

① It goes against freedom of speech and expression (A(19)(a))

② Prevents dissent and constructive feedback which is at core of democracy.

③ Can be misused by the party in power, violating A14 (Rule of Law — A V Dicey)

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(4) Gives arbitrary powers to the government.

(5) Restricts public participation which is must for democracy.

(6) Is considered harsh and draconian
(eg. Britain repealed it recently)

(7) Reduces the social accountability that active citizens played.

(8) Abridges freedom and liberty of individuals (Preamble, A21).

(9) It is a colonial legacy
(eg. Tilak was arrested under IPC)

Why Sedition Law is still important for nation

(1) For National security, to prevent any anti-national elements from acting.

(2) To prevent anti-India sentiments from rising
(to preserve unity and integrity)

(3) To prevent unnecessary

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criticism of government which hampers development.

(4) To prevent propaganda and indoctrination against the government or the country.

(5) To prevent hate speech or communal incitement.

(6) It can protect the social order and harmony of society.

(7) Prevents riots and other Law and order issues

WAY FORWARD

- Triple test of sedition in KEDARNATH case.
- Guidelines of ROMESH THAPAR case
- Distinguish sedition from harmless dissent

Balance security with freedom and democratic principles.

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15. Despite Government e-Marketplace facing certain challenges, it has brought about a significant improvement in the procurement of goods and services by various government agencies. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

The Government e-Marketplace (GeM) was established for procurement in government matters as well as to boost Make in India and self-reliance.

Challenges of GeM

1. Slow transactions / procurement
2. Time and cost overruns
3. Non-transparent mechanism
4. Possible partiality in the transactions (eg. Tenders)
5. Inadequate digital interface.
6. Frequent crashes of server.
7. Government staff is not adept at ICT.

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(8) Prevalence of corruption
(9) Mostly it is in English language only.
(10) The interface is not user-friendly.

Improvement in procurement by government due to GeM

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(1) Brought all goods and services on a unified platform.
(2) Increased choice availability
(3) Allows price discovery and opting for most efficient option.
(4) Digital interface saves redundant efforts.
(5) Faster than manual procurement
(6) More transparent than non-digital

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(7) Timely completion of projects is possible.
(8) Impetus to domestic manufacturers (eg. MSMEs)
(9) Push to Make In India
(10) Lower corruption.
(11) Records are maintained which increases the accountability.
(12) Financial propriety of the government as a whole.
(13) Increased participation of private sector.
(14) Efficiency and effectiveness of the agencies has improved.

Thus, while GeM has some challenges, it has made major progress and has huge potential towards DIGITAL INDIA.

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16. A reformed system of recruitment, training and evaluation needs to be put in place to take forward the development of a highly efficient and accountable civil service. Discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

"The Civil Services forms the steel frame of India"
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

As agents of socio-economic transformation of India, the civil servants must themselves be highly trained and adept.

Need of a reformed system of training, recruitment and evaluation

① Recruitment process should ensure selection of persons as is aligned to needs/demand of civil service.

② Modern times require expertise in ICT.

③ Civil servants must be sensitized, and there should not be any elitism

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(4) Regular evaluation will incentivize continuous performance.

(5) A system of rewards and punishment to keep check.

(6) Public management skills need to be imbibed.

(7) In present system there is still overhang of old times.

(8) Innovation has to be valued.

(9) Civil services must be efficient and effective.

(10) Evaluation on key parameters like efficiency, punctuality etc

(11) Feedback can help analyze areas of improvement for civil servants.

(12) Recruitment should focus on mindset and dedication.

(13) Personality and adaptability of person should be given

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high weightage of marks.

(14) Solution-oriented civil servants are a must, to solve problems of society.

(15) Evaluation system itself must get updated regularly owing to changing times (eg. Digitization)

(16) Training should also be in soft skills like leadership, communication skills

(17) Recruitment process should be rigorous to ensure tenacity

(18) The civil servants must be responsible and proactive.

(19) Evaluation be linked to promotion.

Mission Karmyogi is a step in this direction; Recommendations of HOTA committee and BASWAN committee are also crucial.

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17. Despite initiatives taken by the Indian government to achieve critical goals in the education sector, major interventions are required to tackle learning poverty as well as the persisting inequalities. Discuss. (250 words) 15

World Bank highlighted that the pandemic caused 'Learning Loss' which may aggravate Learning poverty and persisting inequalities.

Education ⟷ SDG 4

Initiatives taken by government for education

- Online free courses like SWAYAM, MOOCS.
- Repository of free digital content (eg. DIKSHA, eGyankosh)
- National Education Policy (NEP 2020) with focus on Yoga etc.
- Teacher training (eg. NISHTHA)
- Improving school infrastructure.
- Focusing on learning outcomes (eg. PISA)

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Despite this, need of intervention to overcome learning loss and persisting inequalities

1. Literacy levels vary across states (eg. Kerala > 90%)
2. Most teachers are not well-trained.
3. Lack of schools in rural areas.
4. Learning outcomes are still very poor (ASER study by PRATHAM)
5. Academia-Industry mismatch leading to joblessness.
6. Public schools are not as good quality as private.
7. Affordability issue with private schools.
8. Lack of moral education
9. Curriculum is not diverse (As NEP suggested)
10. Need of multidisciplinarity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(11) Skilling has to be done in conjunction with education (eg. coding skills)

(12) Innovation has to be imbibed (eg. Atal Innovation Mission)

(13) Standardized system of education needed (eg. CBSE, ICSE, State boards)

(14) Examinations should not only test memory but application of understanding.

(15) Literacy and numeracy skills are important (Eg. NIPUN)

(16) Inequalities can be reduced with increased education opportunities

(17) Education spread will help uplift backward classes.

Education system must be reformed; Recommendations of KOTHARI committee can be used.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. In light of the burgeoning burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

~~NCD (Centre~~ National Centre for non-communicable diseases (NCDC) has pointed out alarming threat due to both communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Communicable diseases } Viral, HIV, Dengue, Malaria, AIDS / STDs, Jaundice

Cardiac risks, hypertension, stress, diabetes, blood pressure, cholestrol } Non-communicable diseases

Need to revamp health surveillance system in this light

① Diagnosis of diseases to be done early to prevent spread.

② Early detection can lead to easy cures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Monitoring can prevent viral outbreaks (eg. COVID-19)

④ Studying long-term effects can help come up with remedial measures

⑤ Data on diseases can help create vaccines.

⑥ Non-communicable diseases can be mapped to lifestyles (eg. Role of walking in curing diabetes)

⑦ Regular health check-ups should be mandatory.

⑧ Out-patient care should be institutionalized to ensure treatment is complete

⑨ Tele-medicine initiatives like eSanjeevani to monitor health.

⑩ Genetic modifications/mutations can be tracked.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(11) Data repository of diseases is inadequate as of now.

(12) Better surveillance will allow testing of traditional medicines (eg. AYUSH)

(13) Side-effects of treatments can be monitored.

(14) Slow-onset-non-communicable diseases can be studied.

(15) Diseases can be eradicated in mission mode (eg. Polio, Small Pox)

(16) To keep in check emerging outbreaks (eg. Monkey Pox, Tomato Pox)

Thus, public health surveillance needs to be revamped. Apps like AAROGYA SETU can play a major role.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The repercussions of the ongoing economic crisis in Sri Lanka extend beyond its borders. Discuss with specific reference to India. Also, mention the steps that India has taken to assist Sri Lanka tide over the crisis.

(250 words) 15

Sri Lankan economy has gone into crisis owing to rising fuel prices, global inflation, Ukraine-Russia war as well as lockdowns as it was a Tourism Economy.

How Economic Crisis in Sri Lanka extends to other countries like India

① Trade with Sri Lanka goes down.

② Investments in Sri Lanka are lost.

③ Non-recovery of debts to Sri Lanka.

④ Interdependent economies (sale/purchase etc) causes slowdowns in others.

⑤ Joblessness can cause social

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

unrest and riots

(6) As Sri Lanka has many Tamils, the crisis affects sentiments of Indian Tamils

(7) Possible migrant crisis as people may come to India

(8) Potential security issues for India due to growing joblessness.

(9) Affects regional growth.

(10) Reduced connectivity between different countries.

(11) Diaspora of other countries is affected (many Indians live in Sri Lanka)

(12) Remittances reduced (eg. from Sri Lanka to India)

Steps that India has taken to assist Sri Lanka

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Extended line of credit
② Donations and aid from private firms.
③ Providing essential food and medical supplies.
④ Helping control the law and order situation.
⑤ controlling the pandemic by vaccine supply.
⑥ Diplomacy assistance.
⑦ Policy suggestions by experts
⑧ Extended the time / deadline of debt recovery.
⑨ Helping in infrastructure creation in Sri Lanka
⑩ Supporting Sri Lanka in getting international aid.

Thus, Sri Lanka economic crisis has repercussions for other countries thus we must help them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India is a reliable partner in the Indian Ocean Region and can take on the role of being the net security provider in the region. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

The Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is growing in importance and geo-political significance.

India's aim of SAGAR: Security and Growth for All in the Region is to be a net security provider in the IOR.

India as a reliable partner and net security provider in IOR

① India is the major / biggest country of the region.

② Geographic location of India gives it a central importance in the IOR.

③ India always aimed for development of the entire region / neighborhood (eg. Gujral Doctrine)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) India has a strong Navy and Coast Guard.

(5) India has started conferences of security in IOR (eg. Goa Maritime Conclave)

(6) India is leader at IORA and IONS.

(7) India carries out patrol and defence exercises with others in this region (eg Exercise Malabar ← India, USA, Japan)

(8) The International Fusion Centre (IFC-IOR) is headquartered at Gurugram.

(9) Project MAUSAM to build / harness cultural links of all countries in IOR.

(10) CDRI (Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure) puts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

IOR in focus, to overcome tsunamis, cyclones etc.

(11) Counter-terrorism and anti-piracy measures.

(12) Anti-smuggling (eg. from the golden triangle).

(13) To boost trade in the region.

(14) Improving connectivity (eg. IMT trilateral highway)

(15) Shipping routes can be explored.

(16) overcome China's 'String of Pearls' by 'Double Fish Hook Policy'

(17) Protect strategic and military interests of all. (eg. Diego Garcia)

(18) For national security.

Thus, India should increase its focus on the IOR as it offers a chance for India to take lead.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	AYAN JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	1040520
Center	ONLINE	Date	19/8/22

3 hours ~~9:00 - 11:58 AM~~

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at improving procurement mechanism as well as ensuring remunerative prices for farmers. In this context, highlight the various components of the scheme and discuss the concerns associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

पीएम-आशा योजना का उद्देश्य खरीद तंत्र में सुधार के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The National food security Act 2013 has laid out many objectives for procurement and farmer support. PM-AASHA is one such scheme.

Components of PM-AASHA

1. Transparent mechanism to procure food grains
2. Minimum wastage of grains.
3. Improved storage and transport facilities.
4. Reduced role of middlemen.
5. Remunerative pricing for farmers as per the central Issue Price (CIP)

This ensures farmers get maximum pricing, and food security needs of India are met in buffer too.

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Concerns associated with PM-AASHA

① Administrative leakages : presence of corruption and malpractices
Hoarding, Adulteration

② Price support to farmers is inadequate.

③ Lack of targeting of beneficiaries (eg. Poor farmers should get more benefit)

④ Questions are raised at the transparency.

⑤ centralized mechanism which also causes conflict between centre and state (federal issues)

⑥ Burden on government's fiscal exchequer due to inefficiencies.

⑦ Overlapping schemes : redundancy

Recommendations of ASHOK DALWAI committee and M S SWAMINATHAN committee will help ensure SDG 2 : No hunger.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

मिश्रित वित्त की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु पूंजी जुटाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Blended finance refers to mix of finance from government and private sources

eg. [Co-lending] model where NBFCs and Public Sector Banks together lend money.

Role blended finance can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries

① It ensures enhanced liquidity and credit distribution.
eg. No more liquidity crunch

② Can serve as fiscal stimulus to dying industries
eg. DISCOMS.

③ Low rate of interest especially for long-term lending will boost investment in infrastructure

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④ Risk sharing models will further incentivise infrastructure projects.

⑤ Will give a boost to Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs)

⑥ Ensure last-mile-accessibility of credit
eg. Rural areas.

⑦ Diverse lending arrangements will be feasible
eg. Installments, Annuities

⑧ Will have a Multiplier effect since infrastructure creation also lead to employment.

⑨ Will allow government to increase spending on Welfare and Social sector.

⑩ Clearances and regulatory hurdles can be eased
eg. Regulation Review Authority

KELKAR Committee's guidelines on PPP will serve as guide light for blended finance.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports in India and state the measures that can be adopted in this regard.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शुष्क पत्तनों (ड्राई पोर्ट्स) के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इस संबंध में अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Dry Ports refer to ports which are situated inland rather than on coast / rivers.

Challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports

1. Insufficient utilization of dry ports
2. Pressure on already burdened resources
3. Riverine ports are already developed so more in use.
4. Lack of political focus.
5. Environmental issues and clearances (eg. EIA)
6. Land acquisition issues
7. Increasing use of trucks and rail as alternative.

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Measures that can be adopted to revamp and revive dry ports

1. Increased use of inland waterways.
2. clear policy roadmap on use of dry ports. (eg. Vision statement)
3. Involve private sector in PPP model.
4. Increase role of ports Trust Authority with regard to maintenance.
5. International collaboration to develop a few major dry ports
6. Increase road and rail connectivity with riverine ports.
7. Increased investment (eg. FDI) and budgetary allocation for shipping sector.

HONG KONG CONVENTION on shipping has potential to make ports more sustainable and economically viable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Monoculture is one of the major threats to ensuring food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture. Discuss. (150 words) 10
एकल कृषि (मोनोकल्चर) खाद्य सुरक्षा और भारतीय कृषि की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख खतरों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Monoculture is the practice of planting only one type of crop in the entire field.

Reasons for monoculture
- commercial crops (eg. Tea)
- Easy to grow
- Climatic conditions may only allow one crop.

How monoculture is a major threat to food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture

① Monoculture focuses on the commercial crops like Tea, coffee plantations.

② Reduces incentive to plant food crops.

③ Makes the crop fields more vulnerable to pest attacks. eg. Locust attacks.

④ Depletes the soil of the same nutrients repeatedly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Soil becomes infertile and difficult to replenish.

⑥ Efficiency / Throughput of yield decreases over time.

⑦ Multicrop fields are a more stable ecosystem than a monoculture field.

⑧ Different kinds of food grains are needed for Nutritional security and good health (SDG 3)

⑨ Many monoculture crops are highly water-intensive which depletes groundwater.

⑩ Emissions of Greenhouse gases are higher in such crops.

⑪ Total food availability can decrease.

FAO's warning about monoculture should be taken seriously, and crop-diversification and MIXED FARMING should be the aim.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While highlighting the impact of single-use plastic on health and the environment, state the recent efforts taken by the government to curb plastic pollution in India. **(150 words) 10**

स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक के प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The recent amendment to Plastic Rules has completely banned the use of Single-Use Plastics (SUPs)

These SUPs are those plastics which cannot be reused and must be thrown immediately after one use.

Impact of SUPs on health and environment

① Plastic pollution increases.
② Most of this goes to oceans
→ Marine pollution.
③ Animals and humans can choke on plastic.
④ Many such SUPs contain toxic material.
⑤ Burning of such plastic releases harmful fumes.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Soil quality degrades which affects plant health.

7) The plastics often find their way into food due to negligence.

Recent efforts by government to curb plastic pollution

1) Amended the Plastic Rules.
- Ban on single-use plastics
- Increased thickness from 50 μm to 120 μm
- Extended Producer Responsibility on plastic manufacturers.

2) Signed UNEP pact to end plastic pollution.

3) Part of Global COMPACT.

4) Promotion of paper bags and JUTE ~~Khadi~~ (eg. Mandatory packing of foodgrains in Jute bags)

5) Clear policy stance on plastic

Plastic should be phased out and reusable alternatives should be prioritized.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aapda Mitra – a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster response – is becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management in the country. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
आपदा मित्र-आपदा प्रतिक्रिया हेतु प्रशिक्षित भारत भर के स्वयंसेवकों का एक बल-देश में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक गेम चेंजर के रूप में उभर रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

AAPDA MITRA ("Friend in difficulty") is a force of non-government public volunteers to contribute to disaster response.

How AAPDA MITRA is becoming a game changer in Disarter Management in India

- community response is seen to be quicker than NDRF/SDRF.
- covers the inadequate force/ personnel of NDRF/SDRF.
- skilled volunteers are also trained well in ICT.
- Volunteers are actually more Trusted by the public.
- People cooperate willingly.
- Last-mile connectivity: The

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

volunteers reach even remote areas which takes time for officials.

→ Psychological and Trauma care is provided by the Aapda Mitras

→ Easier family reunitiny post-disaster.

→ contribute to future prevention of disasters as well.

→ Empowers people as active participants in field of disaster management

→ Donations to the volunteers ensures no burden on government resources.

→ They are seen to be more motivated and sensitive.

SENDAI Framework and HYOGO protocol both prioritize the role of community. Hence Aapda Mitras are a game changer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security-agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the internet in exacerbating such attacks. (150 words) 10

विश्व भर में लोन वुल्फ हमलों में वृद्धि को सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती क्यों माना जाता है? ऐसे हमलों की वृद्धि में इंटरनेट की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Lone-wolf attacks refers to standalone terror/violence events which are not a part of any larger organization or series of events.

Why Lone-wolf attacks are a serious challenge for security agencies around the world

① Anonymity since there is a single attacker.

② Difficult to track.

③ Trans-national nature creates diplomatic issues.

④ No history / previous intel on these attackers.

⑤ They can go unnoticed even in public arenas and cause lot of damage.

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⑥ Often they are suicide attacks without fear of repercussions

⑦ Huge access to weapons (eg. USA gun laws)

Role of internet in exacerbating lone-wolf attacks

① Easy indoctrination by terror outfits. (eg ISIS)

② Youth is exposed to violence and terror content online.

③ Dark Web allows purchase of dangerous weapons.

④ Poses a threat to Critical Information Infrastructure (eg Hacking)

⑤ People can easily learn how to create weapons (eg Bombs).

⑥ Information about public gatherings and vulnerabilities

A National ~~Sec~~ Security Doctrine with specific Standard Operating Protocol (SOP) for lone-wolf is needed.

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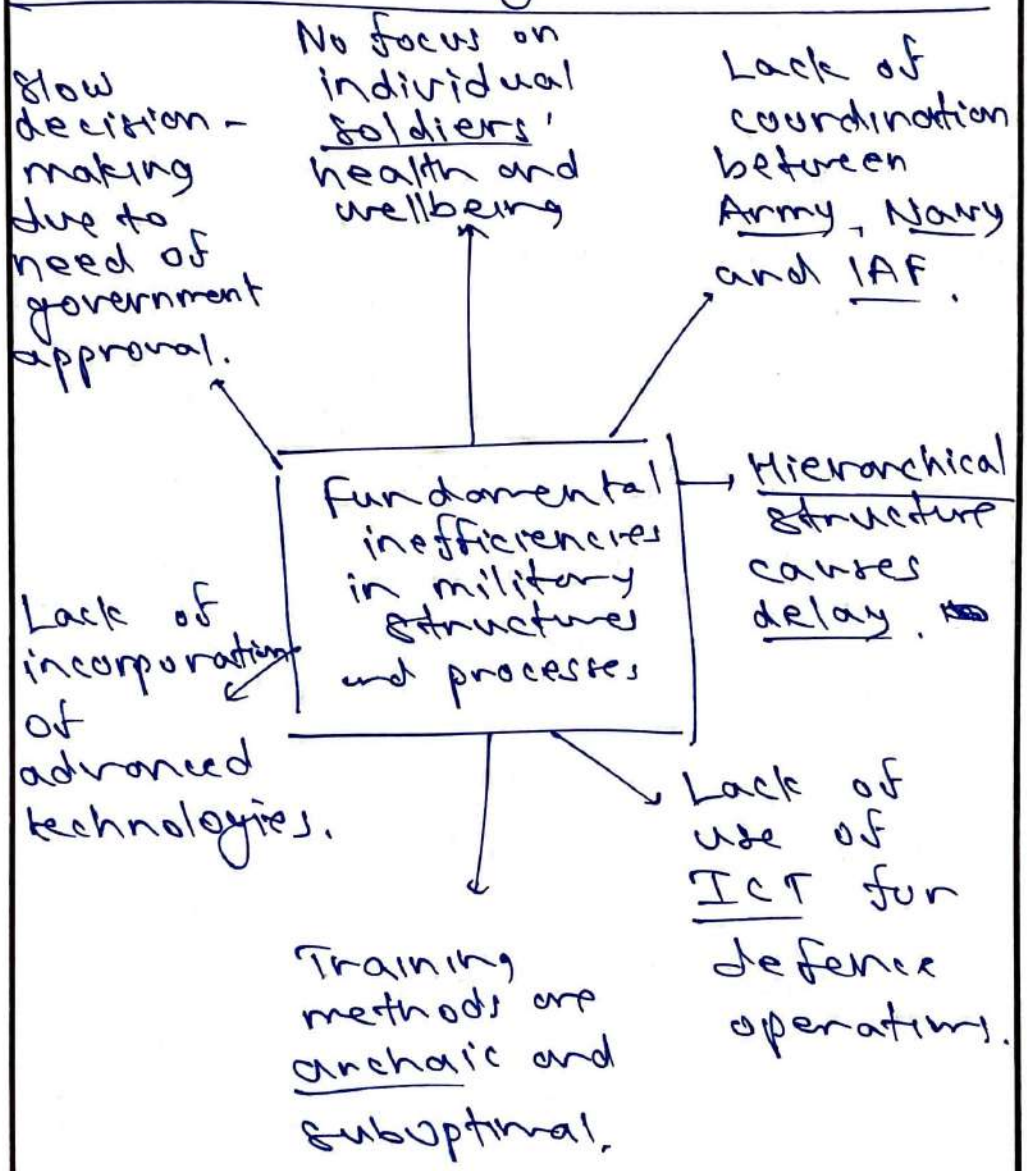
8. The fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes are now being addressed through a slew of defence reforms in the country. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हमारे सैन्य ढांचे और प्रक्रियाओं में अंतर्निहित मूलभूत अक्षमताओं को अब देश में विभिन्न रक्षा सुधारों के माध्यम से दूर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The last few years have seen major changes in Defence, to modernize it, enhance its capabilities, as well as prepare it for future exigencies.



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How defence reforms are addressing these issues

① Appointment of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) to unify the three forces and ease coordination.

② Modernization of the forces

③ Defence agreements with countries (eg. USA).

④ Indegenization of defence procurement (eg. "Positive List")

⑤ High quality equipment from Russia (S-400), Israel etc

⑥ Soldiers are being allowed education/courses.

⑦ Coordination between government and army has been greatly simplified.

⑧ A national security Doctrine is being evolved.

SHEKETKAR COMMITTEE on Defence reforms has played a major role in the reforms of military structures and processes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. In light of the recent establishment of the WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, discuss the advantages and challenges in mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. ग्लोबल सेंटर फॉर ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन की स्थापना के आलोक में, देश में पारंपरिक चिकित्सा को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Owing to the growing popularity and success of Traditional Medicine (eg. AYUSH) in India.

Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Sowa-Rigpa, Homeopathy

WHO established a global centre.

Advantages of mainstreaming traditional medicine

1. Increased solutions to problems not easily cured by medicines.
2. Alternatives to medicines can solve issue of unavailability of medicines (eg. During COVID-19)
3. Traditional medicine is a lot cheaper and easily available
4. No/low side-effects as compared to scientific drugs.
5. Increased recognition of Indian culture (eg. Soft Power)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑥ Improved health outcomes and productivity of individuals (eg. Demographic Dividend)

⑦ Self-reliance.

⑧ Job opportunities in AYUSH sector

~~Disadvantages~~ Challenges of mainstreaming traditional medicine

① Lack of scientific evidence

② Possible superstition

③ People may stop scientific medicines.

④ Lack of certification mechanism (eg. Many homeopathy are scams)

⑤ Lack of acceptance among the educated class.

⑥ Will negatively affect the existing medicine sector. (eg. Lobbying possible).

⑦ Institutionalization of these systems has not been done.

Traditional Medicine offers huge scope towards SDG3 (good health) and should be gradually normalized.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Nano Urea Liquid has the potential to transform farming in India and across the world by improving productivity while reducing environmental pollution and input cost. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

नैनो यूरिया लिक्विड में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और इनपुट लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकता में सुधार करके भारत और विश्व भर में कृषि कार्य को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Nano Urea Liquid is a new intervention in the fertilizer sector by making concentrated and targeted delivery of Urea, at the root of plant.

How nano-urea can improve productivity in farming

1. Lesser input cost due to targeted use.
2. Minimum wastage of urea.
3. More effective absorption of urea by the plant.
4. Liquid form is easy to apply and maintain.
5. Improved yields.
6. Replenished soil quality.
7. Can be used in all soil types.
8. Increases profits for farmers.

How nano-urea can reduce environmental impact and input cost

① As it is a concentrated chemical, less amount is used.
② It is applied in targeted manner.
③ No excess urea, so reduced surface runoff of urea to water
⇒ Less marine pollution.
④ No need of standing water, so less emissions.
⑤ It is a safer and less harmful chemical.
⑥ Lower water requirements prevents groundwater depletion.
⑦ Chemical is easily absorbed so doesn't seep into the groundwater.

Thus, Nano Urea Liquid will play a great role in achieving FOOD SECURITY as well as DOUBLING FARMERS INCOME 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Discuss the domino effect of high crude oil prices on the Indian economy. Also, enumerate the measures that India can take in this context.
(250 words) 15

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कच्चे तेल की ऊंची कीमतों के डोमिनो प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has pushed crude oil prices, which has consequences on all countries

Domino effect of high crude oil prices on Indian Economy

- → Imported inflation : will make fuel prices rise in India.
- → Burden on consumers and reduced consumption.
- → As crude oil is raw material in many industries, they will suffer (eg. Textiles)
- → Burden on government's fiscal resources will reduce spending.
- → May have to borrow money, leading to Fiscal Deficit.
- → Sales of vehicles will see temporary dip due to rise in fuel prices.

- Certain sectors may have to layoff employees.
- Depletion of India's FOREX reserves.
- Hamper overall economic growth.
- Reduced multiplier effect.
- Government may increase taxes.
- India may enter trade deficit.

Measures that can be taken in this context

- Diversify countries from where crude oil imported.
- Enter into long-term crude oil pricing agreements to prevent price fluctuations.
- Increase strategic reserves of petroleum and crude oil to prevent urgency.
- Enhance oil extraction capabilities.
- Look for alternative oil sources

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like Shale Oil (eg. K-G Basin) and coalbed methane

→ Harness renewable sources of electricity (eg. Solar, Hydro)

→ Promotion of Electric vehicles (eg. FAME, NITI Aayog's Battery Swapping policy)

→ Increase forex reserves.

→ Incentivize NRIs to deposit currency in India.

→ Complete ongoing projects like TAPI pipeline.

→ Improve connectivity of own transport systems (eg. HVJ pipeline)

→ Improve refineries in India

Crude oil is an essential item and its prices can cause global slowdowns. Hence, we must be prepared for any shocks beforehand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The consistent high operating ratio of the Indian Railways is indicative of its incapability to generate high operational surplus. Explain the reasons behind this trend. Also, highlight the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय रेलवे का लगातार उच्च परिचालन अनुपात उच्च परिचालन अधिशेष सृजित करने में असमर्थता का संकेत है। इस प्रवृत्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Operating Ratio refers to the ratio of input costs to the revenue generated.

High operating Ratio indicates revenue generated is not adequate for profit-generation.

Reasons behind high operating ratio of Indian Railways

① Rail fares have been kept very low to allow common man to use railways.

② Cross-subsidization further reduces profits for the railways, and use of freebies (eg. Metro)

③ obsolete technology and machinery is ripe with inefficiencies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Lack of maintenance standards makes overall expenditure even costlier.

(5) Many trains are not at full utilization / passenger

(6) Low budgetary allocation to railways.

(7) Luxury trains (eg. Shatabdi) have very high cost of operation.

(8) Lack of innovation and R&D.

(9) Low political will to modernize.

Remedial measures taken by the government in this regard

(1) Rail gauges are being electrified to reduce fuel costs

(2) Cross-subsidization is being done away with.

(3) Modernization of railway systems to improve their efficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Strengthening the cadre of Indian Railway service and adding Indian Railway Management Service (IRMS)

⑤ Gradually allowing private sector investment and FDI.

⑥ Redundant or low-functioning train routes are removed.

⑦ Alternatives in form of cheap air travel to reduce burden on railways.

⑧ Hiring catering services to improve efficiency of services

⑨ Boosting demand of railways

⑩ Increased investment in railway technologies and foreign collaboration.

BIBEK DEBROY committee's recommendations can be used to improve profitability of the rail system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Micro food processing sector is the key driver of growth in the Indian economy as it encourages food processing innovation. In this context, state the challenges faced by the micro food processing sector and discuss how the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them.

(250 words) 15

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में संवृद्धि का प्रमुख चालक है क्योंकि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस संदर्भ में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उद्देश्य इनका समाधान करना है।

Food processing is the value addition stage to harvest. It includes:

- PRIMARY → Cleaning, sorting, grading
- SECUNDARY → Packing, Fortification
- TERTIARY → Branding, Marketing.

Micro-food processing means these processes are carried out at a micro scale (eg. Small units)

Why Micro food processing sector is key driver of growth in Indian Economy

- → Increases profits to farmers.
- → Improves consumer choices and boosts demand.
- → Self-sufficiency in processed foods
- → Innovation (eg. Genetic Modification)

↓

Food Security and Nutrition (eg. MUKTOSHRI Rice → Iron)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced by Micro food processing sector

1. Lack of investment.
2. Low credit availability, since food processing is expensive.
3. Poor quality of food processing
4. Lack of modernization and use of technology.
5. Heavy post-harvest losses
6. Lack of skilled employees.
7. Low hand-holding support from government initially.
8. Poor storage facilities, like cold chain infrastructure
9. Issues in transport of agriculture
10. Climatic conditions aggravate perishability.
11. Low demand among poor people.
12. Lack of branding/marketing
13. Low competitiveness compared to big firms and international companies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them

① Formalization of Micro food enterprises.
② Increased investment in cold chain infrastructure.
③ Promoting processed foods. (eg. Iron fortified rice)
④ Kisan Rails, Krishi UDAN, etc to improve transport.
⑤ From gate to market trucks.
⑥ Skilling of labourers.
⑦ Doordarshan channels to teach best practices of processing.
⑧ Helpline for guidance and handholding (eg. Vikaspedia)
⑨ Learning from international best practices.
⑩ Incentives in export to small players.

Microfood processing can completely transform agriculture sector.

Do not write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्रमिक सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद, न्यायसंगत विकास दुष्प्राप्य बना हुआ है और भारत में आय असमानता निरंतर बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 39(b) and 39(c) of Indian constitution (DPSP) seek to promote equitable growth but we still have a high PALMA RATIO and GINI coefficient.

Efforts by successive governments in this regard

- 11th and 12th FYP focused on INCLUSIVE growth
- contemplation of Universal Basic Income (UBI)
- Sab ka Saath, Sab ka Vikas motto.
- Imposition of Wealth tax and higher GST slab on luxury items
- Nationalization of Banks in 1969 and 1980 to improve credit availability.
- Aspirational Districts Program
- 14th and 15th Finance Commission emphasis on Income Distance
- IPPB's Financiration and PM Jan Dhan Yojana

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indicators of income inequality:

- OXFAM report : Top 10% have more wealth than bottom 70%
- GINI coefficient shows inequality
- High PALMA ratio
- Dismal performance in Global Inequality Index
- Regional disparities

Why equitable growth is elusive and income inequality continues

1. Lack of economic growth.
2. Huge population of India.
3. Resource crunch (17.5% of world's population in 2% land)
4. Disasters and calamities have affected poor worse
5. Differential growth in various states (eg. BIMARU states)
6. Lacunae in poverty alleviation programmes (eg. Single-pronged approach)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Prevalence of corruption.
(8) Low political will and focus on populism.
(9) Geographical factors such as distribution of resources.
(10) High dependence on agriculture.
(11) Low growth of agriculture as compared to services sector.
(12) Lack of skills and education among poor.
(13) Digital divide aggravated inequalities.
(14) Land distribution is inequitable (eg. 86% farmers have less than 2 Ha land).
(15) Exploitation of labourers via cheap wages etc
(16) Lack of targeted approach to inequality.

An inclusive trajectory is crucial on India's march to prosperity of $5 trillion economy..

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Stating the factors that determine the employment situation of an economy in the long-term, discuss the measures that are needed for India to address its unemployment problem. (250 words) 15

किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घावधि में रोजगार की स्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जो भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक हैं।

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) has pointed out various issues in India's employment status.

Factors which determine employment situation of an economy in the long run

① Economic growth rate.
② Increase in job opportunities
(eg. Jobless growth)
③ Inflation levels trend
(eg. NAIRU : Non-accelerating inflation level of employment)
④ Fluctuations in business-cycles.
⑤ Whether potential GDP is reached or not.
(eg. Inflationary Gap or Recessionary Gap)

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑥ Structure and composition of economy (eg. Primary section dominance)

⑦ Composition of demography (eg. Working age population)

⑧ Industry-Academia mismatch or alignment

⑨ Adaptation of economy to global demand (eg. ICT)

⑩ Fiscal stimulus and capital expenditure (CAPEX).

Measures needed by India to solve unemployment issue

① Capital expenditure and fiscal stimulus (especially during lockdowns)

② Promote labour-intensive sectors (eg. Textiles - PM MITRA).

③ Upskilling of labourers.

④ Promote labour guarantee schemes like MGNREGA even in Urban areas.

⑤ Tackle disguised unemployment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in agriculture sector.

(6) Rural transformation (eg. Mission Antyodaya)

(7) Promote MSMEs. (eg UK Sinha Committee)

(8) Women empowerment via SHGs (Usha Thorat committee)

(9) Enhance cheap credit availability (eg. MUDRA)

(10) Support self-employment (eg. Stand Up India, Start Up India)

(11) Incubation centres for startups, and handholding.

(12) Promote cooperatives.

(13) Practice fiscal discipline as per ~~FRM~~ FRBM 2003.

(14) Create alternative sources of income in agriculture (eg. Animal Husbandry)

Employment levels are a must for an INCLUSIVE GROWTH.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. (250 words) 15

आपदाओं के कारण तेजी से बढ़ रही सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षति को देखते हुए, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) को विकास योजनाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रभावी हितधारक जुड़ाव तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Disaster Risk Reduction entails taking pre-emptive steps to minimize possibility of a disaster as well as minimize the potential damages

Rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters

1. Damage to lives and property
2. Failure of agriculture
3. Affects food security
4. Damage infrastructure
5. Psychological damage
6. Rise in number of cyclones
7. Emerging threats like Medicines, Locust attacks.
8. Higher economic losses in recovery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires effective stakeholder ~~[illegible]~~ mechanism

① community is the first-responder as well ~~as~~ has best understanding of region.

② Decentralized planning is key.

③ Due to geographical, climatic, topographical variations, there cannot be one-size-fits-all approach.

④ Retrofitting of buildings requires engagement of construction sector.

⑤ Standard Operating Protocols (SOPs) need to be disseminated via Media.

⑥ NDRF/SDRF should be compatible with all other agencies.

(7) Government schemes like MGNREGA should have DRR imbedded in the construction of assets

(8) Insurance mechanisms need to be diversified
ex. Catastrophe Bond,

(9) Public must be aware and prepared, via mock drills, information dissemination etc.

(10) Constructions in disaster prone areas should be avoided.
(ex. CRZ rules)

(11) Local level institutions should be better prepared.

(12) Agriculture has to be made disaster-resilient.

(13) Evacuation routes and connectivity routes should be pre-defined.

SENDAI Framework and CDRI prioritize DRR to minimize losses and impact.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Provide an account of the existing carbon trading mechanisms in India. Also, discuss the significance of an efficient carbon trading market in the country and state the challenges that currently exist. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौजूदा कार्बन व्यापार तंत्र का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में एक कुशल कार्बन व्यापार बाजार के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Carbon trading refers to trading of credits which allow the release of CO_2 during the industry's operations.

Carbon trading mechanisms in India

① Offsetting : CO_2 released can be offset by afforestation or sequestration.

② Carbon credits : The credits can be traded / sold on the market.

③ Joint development mechanism
A polluting firm can compensate by engaging in sequestration projects with other firms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance of an efficient carbon trading mechanism

1. Allows for higher growth and development.
2. It is environmentally sustainable
3. companies having excess credits can earn profit by trading
4. Incentivizes lower emissions.
5. Overall impact on environment is compensated for.
6. Promotes carbon sequestration and eco-friendly activities.
7. Government can earn revenue (eg. carbon tax).
8. There is synergy in the development and conservation of environment.
9. Promotes renewable and clean sources of energy.
10. Self-reliance (Avoids need to buy credits from other countries)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges to Carbon trading in India

① Pollution levels are already very high.
② Leads to concentration of emissions around industrial areas.
③ Non-transparent carbon trading mechanism.
④ corruption and favoritism
⑤ Bribery related to getting more credits.
⑥ Inefficient mechanism leading to huge delays.
⑦ Promotes deforestation and emissions.
⑧ Lack of climate financing.
⑨ Institutional mechanism is not there.
⑩ Environmental clearances (eg. EIA) and regulatory hurdles.

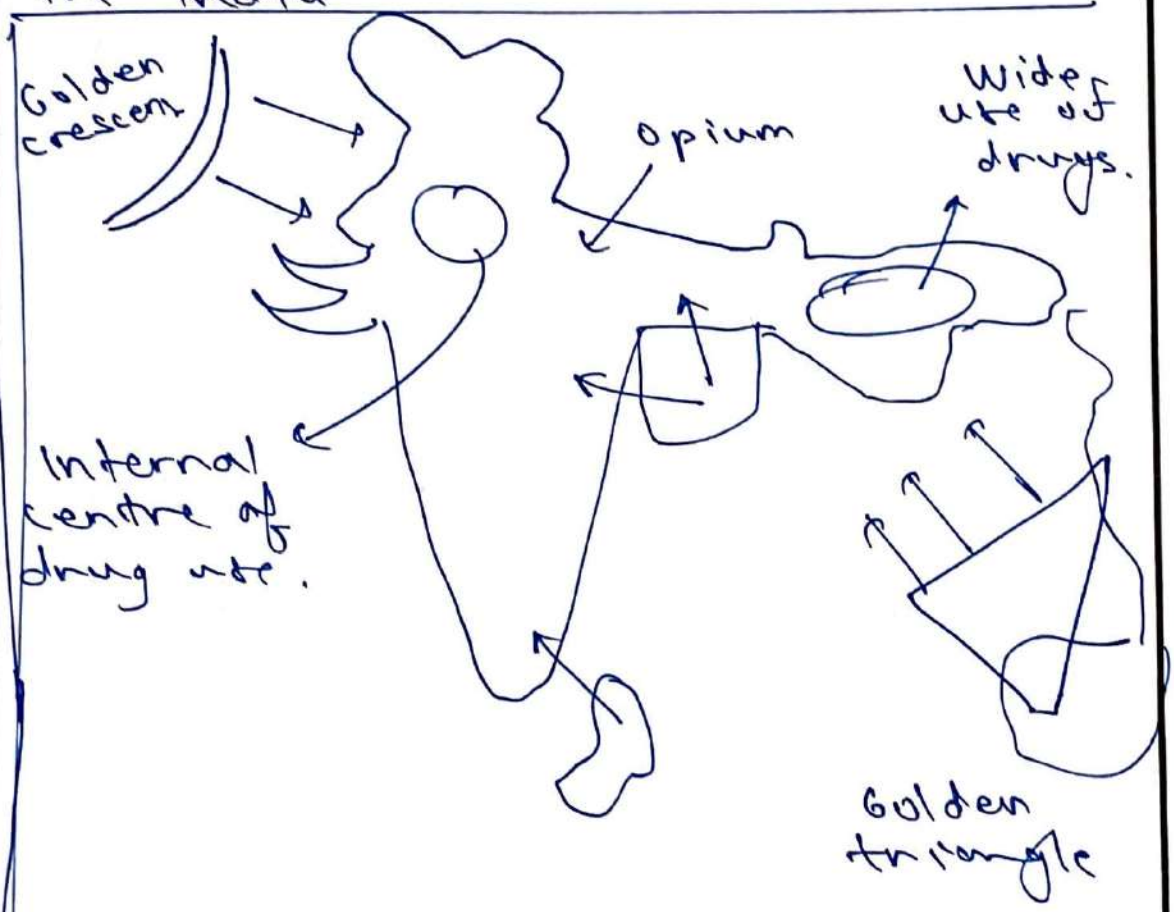
Carbon trading can help phase down ~~[illegible]~~ emissions by 2070.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The menace of drug trafficking in India has been on a rise due to a mix of factors, both internal and external. Discuss. Also, state the challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग का खतरा आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कारकों के समन्वय के कारण बढ़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

NCRB data has shown a huge rise in drug use and trafficking in India



Map : Drug trafficking from internal and external

External factors for rise in drug trafficking

① Golden ~~for~~ crescent and Golden Triangle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Transnational Crime and Terrorism funding via drugs.
③ Organized Crime and Hawala transactions.
④ Increased production in neighbouring countries.

Internal factors for rise of drug trafficking

① Rise in demand.
② Punjab and neighbouring areas have huge production.
③ Societal issues causing youth to move to drugs.
④ Use of medicinal drugs as substance abuse.

Challenges posed by Drug trafficking to India's National Security

① Social issues like addictions and loss of productivity.
② Rising Law and Order issues.
③ Increased sources of terror

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

funding.

④ Organized crime networks have gained prominence.

⑤ Drug-dealers rising in number.

⑥ Indoctrination along with drug sale
(ex. In North East / Naxalism)

⑦ Economic losses due to huge Black Money.

⑧ Money Laundering via drugs

⑨ Inability to track because of individual level transactions.

⑩ Border management issue due to frequent infiltrations

⑪ Border districts often become hostile to armed forces due to all the trafficking.

The UN Convention on Drugs and Psychotropic substances should be ratified and implemented.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The Andaman and Nicobar islands' strategic significance in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के रणनीतिक महत्व को भारत की 'कुशल अकर्मण्यता और सौम्य उपेक्षा' की नीति के तहत कम करके आंका गया है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands ~~have~~ ~~been~~ are very strategically located in the Indian Ocean, giving India huge opportunities in the Indo-Pacific region.

Strategic significance

- Huge access to the Indian Ocean
- very close to Thailand, Cambodia etc.
- Shipping / trade routes like Malacca are very close
- Bay of Bengal can be easily covered entirely.
- Can act as a check against China's String of Pearls.

How Andaman and Nicobar Islands' significance in IOR has been underplayed by India's 'Maritime inactivity' and Benign Neglect

① Lack of development in the islands.

② No infrastructure or social sector developed in the islands.

③ Poor connectivity with the mainland.

④ No political offices present for decision making.

⑤ Mostly inhabited by tribals

⑥ India has not harnessed the location of the islands.

⑦ Negligible military presence in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) India's focus has always been on the mainland.

(9) Not tapped water resources or shipping potential in the islands.

(10) Political focus on the East Asia (eg. Look East) has so far neglected the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

(11) No ongoing strategic/military projects in the islands.

The Andaman and Nicobar islands can give India a huge dominance over the IOR, and hence must be prioritized. They must be SOCIALLY MAINSTREAMED into the Indian society.

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20. India has recently commissioned the world's first large International Liquid-Mirror Telescope (ILMT). How will the newly commissioned telescope aid in India's astronomical observations and research? **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में, भारत ने विश्व का पहला विशाल इंटरनेशनल लिक्विड-मिरर टेलीस्कोप (ILMT) स्थापित किया है। यह नवनिर्मित टेलीस्कोप खगोलीय पर्यवेक्षणों और अनुसंधान में भारत की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा?

Space exploration has been the focus of world and India's academia for decades. The newly commissioned International Liquid-Mirror Telescope is expected to play major role.

How the ILMT will aid India's astronomical observations and research

① clearer, high-definition photos of space will give better understanding.

② Longer-range will allow the study of regions of space not yet explored.

③ Will enable distant study of the Sun and Moon with

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much better precision.

④ Black Holes and other mysterious phenomenon can be studied.

⑤ Astronomical insights can help in understanding of the weather and natural phenomena.

⑥ Real-time inputs can help us prepare for any disasters/calamities.

⑦ Space research institutions can immensely expand scope of activities.

⑧ Better and more job opportunities in space research.

⑨ Impetus to the STEM field.

⑩ Opens more avenues for private sector participation

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(11) Makes India amongst the leading players in space research and exploration.

(12) Dim objects which were difficult to observe, can now be seen.

(13) New phenomena of interest, like Blue straddler stars can also be understood.

(14) Allows observation and monitoring of Space Station

(15) vastly improves our Space Situational Awareness (SSA).

(16) can help prevent clashes with Debris (Kessler Syndrom) eg. ISRO's Project NETRA.

(17) Boosts ISRO's capabilities and preparedness.

Thus, the ILMT has opened gates to much better understanding of space and the Universe.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2419)

Name of Candidate	AYAN JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	1040520
Center	ONLINE	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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9	10	
10	10	
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12	15	
13	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग के अपराध और विदेशी मुद्रा कानूनों के उल्लंघन की जांच में प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the role played by the Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violations of foreign exchange laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Enforcement Directorate's role is the implementation of the PMLA and the FEMA.

Role played by Directorate of Enforcement in the investigation of offence of money laundering and violation of foreign exchange laws

① Tracks suspicious activities.

② Questions / interrogates people involved in these actions.

③ Does investigation of such financial crimes.

④ Maintains database of past money laundering and foreign exchange law offenders.

⑤ Conducts raids on premises of questionable organizations.

⑥ Ensures that the laws (PMLA) and FEMA are practiced without any loopholes.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Punishes / recommends punishment for offenders.

(8) closely monitors financial activities in India.

(9) Issues warnings and seeks clarifications from organizations.

(10) Has individuals as well as organizations in ambit.

(11) Discovers facts and intelligence related to these issues.

(12) Coordinates with other similar agencies in India (Eg NIA, FIU)

(13) Works with global-level bodies (Eg FATF, INTERPOL)

(14) Serves as strict deterrent for money laundering and foreign exchange violations.

(15) Indirectly maintains stability of economy.

B M SHAH committee recommendations can further strengthen the ED

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2. भारतीय संविधान भारत में उदार लोकतंत्र के विकास हेतु एक ढांचा प्रदान करने में सफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
The Indian Constitution has been successful in providing a framework for liberal democracy to flourish in India. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Indian Constitution has played crucial role in forming India as a VIBRANT democracy.

How constitution has provided a framework for liberal democracy in India

① Provides administrative setup
② Limits the government (eg fundamental rights, Part III)
③ Has provisions related to free and fair elections.
④ Gives Universal Adult Suffrage in Article 326.
⑤ People have been given the ultimate power (eg Preamble)
⑥ Empowers democratic values and organizations (eg PRIs in Part IX)
⑦ Establishes a 3-tiered system
⑧ Liberty is principle in Preamble.

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At the same time, there are some limitations of the Constitution

1. Many principles are voluntary (eg Decentralization of powers to local level).
2. Many provisions are vague/ambiguous.
3. There are some non-democratic aspects like appointments.
4. Inadequate safeguards to democracy.
5. People's liberties can be curtailed (eg Art 19(2))
6. The framework is often not followed in practice.
7. There are many loopholes in several articles.

There is scope of further improvement. The NWCRC's recommendations can be followed in this regard.

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3. "समनुषंगिता के सिद्धांत" से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।
What do you understand by the "principle of subsidiarity"? Discuss its importance in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Principle of SUBSIDIARITY refers to decentralization / delegation of functions / powers to lower levels (eg Local level).

Importance of Principle of Subsidiarity in India

1. To promote deepening of democracy.
2. To empower local level organizations (PRIs)
3. To ensure federalism is followed in spirit.
4. To prevent concentration of power.
5. To meet regional and local aspirations.
6. To include people in the governance (eg Jan Bhagidari)
7. To avoid a one-size-fits-all

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approach to development.

(8) To promote the vision of 'Minimum Government, Maximum Governance'

(9) To ensure last mile delivery of services.

(10) To bolster welfare in India.

(11) Decentralized approach is usually more democratic.

(12) To prevent federal issues/conflicts.

(13) To have a bottom-up way to governance.

(14) To better protect citizens' fundamental rights.

(15) So that no state/region feels neglected.

Thus, democratic decentralization should be aim as also propounded by [GANDHIJI], to achieve a SARVASRESTHA BHARAT by 2047.

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4. "मूल कर्तव्यों का नैतिक मूल्य अधिकारों का दमन करना नहीं होगा, बल्कि लोगों को अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति उसी रूप में जागरूक बनाकर एक लोकतांत्रिक संतुलन स्थापित करना है, जिस प्रकार से वे अपने अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए।

"The moral value of fundamental duties would not be to smother rights but to establish a democratic balance by making the people conscious of their duties equally as they are conscious of their rights". Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Gandhiji said that rights flow as a consequence of performing one's own duties

fundamental duties do not smother rights but establish a balance by making people conscious of their duties

① People are the ultimate source of power in democracy.

② Society is based on people's interactions and actions.

③ The fundamental duties (Part IVA, Art. 51A) do not obstruct any rights

④ Performing fundamental duties promote others' rights.
(eg send child to school = Right to Education)

⑤ Ensures people don't forget

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their role in society.

(6) Makes people active participants in governance.

(7) Brings moral awareness in people.

(8) People do not get complacent about their actions.

(9) Many of the duties are important for development (eg Scientific temperament).

(10) Duties promote ideals of Preamble (eg Fraternity, respect)

(11) Remind people of their responsibilities to the state.

(12) Makes society overall better and harmonious.

(13) Give a moral identity to the people.

AIIMS Student Union case said that fundamental duties are equally important as rights.

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5. क्या आपको लगता है कि कार्यपालिका द्वारा प्रत्यायोजित विधान का प्रयोग शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के विरुद्ध है? भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Do you think the exercise of delegated legislation by the executive goes against the principle of separation of powers? Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Principle of Separation of Powers is enshrined in Articles 50, 121, 122, 211, 212 of the Constitution.

Delegated legislation does not usually go against principle of separation of powers

1. The political executive is a part of legislature itself.
2. The legislature has many burdens hence needs to delegate.
3. The executive action is still scrutinized by legislature and judiciary.
4. The executive knows the ground realities better.
5. Executive is the one to implement the legislations.

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(6) Executive is anyway involved in policy formulation.

(7) Brings synergy between executive and legislature.

(8) India does not have strict separation of powers.

(9) The executive is accountable to legislature.

(10) Judiciary analyzes the executive action (eg Judicial review)

(11) It happens rarely.

At the same time, delegated legislation should not become the norm because

(1) Legislature is tasked with legislation.

(2) Opposition parties get bypassed.

(3) Executive already has to implement legislations

(4) May create federal issues

Thus a Balance is needed in delegated legislation.

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6. दोषपूर्ण गवर्नेंस के पीछे प्रमुख कारण एक ढर्रे में सोचने की आदत और एकाकी कार्य प्रणाली है। भारत में लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इसकी चर्चा कीजिए।
A key factor behind poor governance is a system of thinking and working in silos. Discuss in the context of public services in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Good governance requires the governance to happen in an integrated manner.

Thinking and working in silos is a key factor behind poor governance

1. Most issues are inter-linked (Eg Poverty - Hunger)
2. Multi-pronged approaches are ~~needed~~ missing.
3. Coordination between agencies is ~~needed~~ missing.
4. Leads to inefficiencies and time delays.
5. Causes wastage of many resources
6. The actions are often not adequate.
7. There are many redundancies and duplicacies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Isolated solutions are often impermanent.

(9) Coverage of such interventions is limited.

(10) They do not address the issues' root cause.

(11) Planning is either not done or is incomprehensive.

(12) Leads to ad-hocism and knee-jerk reactions.

(13) Siloed approach does not solve issues permanently.

(14) People's needs and aspirations are multi-faceted.

(15) Service delivery quality is not up to mark.

Thus, to ensure good and effective governance, we must adopt a 'WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT' approach

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7. असुरक्षित गर्भपात भारत में महिलाओं के प्रजनन और मातृ स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और उपचारात्मक उपाय भी बताइए।

Unsafe abortions are a critical issue affecting the reproductive and maternal health of women in India. Identify the reasons behind the same and suggest remedial measures as well. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The recent change to [ROE v/s WADE] judgement in USA has brought debate over abortion.

[Reasons behind unsafe abortions]

① Poor quality of healthcare systems in rural India.
② Lack of health facilities.
③ Insufficient awareness in women about abortion.
④ Lack of institutional care / abortion.
⑤ Unscientific methods being used in many parts of India
⑥ Unwanted pregnancies leading to forced abortion.
⑦ Not seeking medical attention at the right time.
⑧ Poor capabilities of health-care workers in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Remedial measures to prevent unsafe abortions

1. Investing in health care facilities.
2. Increasing number of doctors and gynecologists.
3. Spreading awareness about abortion methods.
4. Removing stigma around abortion.
5. Capacity-building of health-care workers.
6. Involving ASHA workers.
7. Use of contraceptives. (eg Antara, Chhaya)
8. Increasing quality of healthcare in India.
9. Banning unscientific methods

Reproductive and maternal health of women is an aspect of SDG 5. PAM RAJPUT committee can be guide.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य देखभाल भारत में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल तक पहुंच और उसकी वहनीयता से संबंधित स्थायी मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सक्षम है। इस संदर्भ में, देश को 'डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य' क्रांति के मुहाने पर लाने में आयुष्मान भारत डिजिटल मिशन की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।
Digital healthcare has the potential to address the perennial issues pertaining to accessibility and affordability of healthcare in India. In this context, discuss the role of Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission in putting the country at the cusp of a 'digital health' revolution. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission is one of the largest digital health missions in the world.

Role of Ayushman Bharat digital mission in putting India at cusp of 'digital health' revolution

1. Increases outreach of health facilities.
2. Even remote areas covered.
3. Increases affordability of healthcare in India.
4. Promotes initiatives like e-Sanjeevani (telemedicine)
5. Improves quality of diagnostics (eg AI).
6. Quality of healthcare will improve.
7. People's time will be saved.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Number of treatments available will increase.

(9) Will reduce Out of Pocket (OOP) expenditure.

(10) Will simplify out-patient care

(11) Will create many jobs in the sector.

(12) Monitoring of patients will become easier.

(13) Consultations can be done very conveniently.

(14) Reduces dependence on physical infrastructure.

(15) Builds India's soft power and image.

(16) Is a push to 'Digital India' mission.

SDG 3 of good health will get a major push. SRINATH REDDY committee can serve as a guiding light.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. दक्षिण एशिया से एकमात्र G20 सदस्य के रूप में, भारत के लिए G20 का नेतृत्व वैश्विक स्तर पर दक्षिण एशिया की आवाज को बुलंद करने के लिए एक प्रभावी मंच के तौर पर इस समूह का उपयोग करने हेतु एक आदर्श अवसर है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
As the only G20 member from South Asia, the G20 leadership is an ideal opportunity for India to use it as an effective platform to amplify South Asia's voice at the global stage. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The G20, established in 1999, has become one of the most important multilateral organizations today.

G20 leadership is an opportunity for India to amplify South Asia's voice at global stage

① Brings needs and aspirations of South Asia to a global platform.
② Highlights concerns of the developing countries
③ Can focus on issues like terrorism, smuggling.
④ Can boost trade in the Indo-Pacific region.
⑤ Shift from west-dominated agendas to South Asia.
⑥ Global focus will come to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

South Asia.

7. The problems and issues of South Asia can be addressed.

8. Bolster South-South cooperation globally.

9. Increase geopolitical importance of South Asia.

10. Shift towards a more multi-lateral world.

11. Reform global institutions like UN, World Bank.

12. Bring more economic focus to South Asia.

13. Improve India's relations with ASEAN countries.

14. Prevent western-hegemony in geopolitics.

Thus, India should use this opportunity to emerge as a global leader and the voice of South Asia.

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10. भारत-यू.ए.ई. CEPA दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए एक उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य करेगा तथा भारत को इस क्षेत्र में व्यापक पहुंच प्रदान करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।
The India-UAE CEPA will serve as a catalyst to bolster economic ties between the two countries and give India greater access to the region. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India and UAE recently signed a comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)

India-UAE CEPA will bolster economic ties and give India greater access to the region

1. Increase in trade between India and UAE.
2. More inflow of foreign exchange.
3. Increased investment (FDI) in India.
4. India can also invest in UAE.
5. More remittances from UAE.
6. Greater access to the Middle-East region.
7. Can help build ties with other middle-east countries like Qatar, Kuwait.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Ease duties and taxes.

(9) Reduce barriers to trade.

(10) Collaboration in projects with UAE.

(11) India can access UAE and other countries' markets.

(12) India's exports will rise.

(13) Technological transfer will help India.

(14) Boost to India's influence in the region.

(15) Can help promote cultural interactions with the region (eg Student exchanges)

(16) Connectivity to middle-East will improve.

(17) Can harness ties with other countries. (eg Israel)

Thus, the India-UAE CEPA is a huge opportunity for India to gain economically as well as geopolitically.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. एक दोषपूर्ण आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली, सुविचारित कानून की अनुपस्थिति और डोमेन विशेषज्ञता की कमी को भारतीय न्यायपालिका के लिए नई चुनौतियों के रूप में देखा जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।
A dysfunctional criminal justice system, absence of well-considered legislation and need for domain expertise, are being seen as the new challenges for the Indian judiciary. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per the India Justice Report, there are over 3 crore pending cases with the Judiciary, and almost 400 vacancies in the High Courts.

Dysfunctional criminal justice system, absence of good legislation and need for domain expertise are challenges for Judiciary

1. Huge pendency of cases. (> 3 crore).
2. Low conviction rate due to over-arresting.
3. 2/3rd ~~under~~ in prison are undertrials.
4. Huge burden on judiciary
5. Large number of bail applications
6. Infrastructural gaps in the judiciary.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Large number of loopholes and exemptions in laws.

(8) Unclear / vague definitions in laws (eg POCSO issue)

(9) Domain-specific issues coming up (eg Artificial intelligence)

(10) Need for balancing security, law and order with human and fundamental rights.

(11) Inadequate evidence collection.

(12) Flaws in investigations.

(13) Lack of issue-specific laws (eg Data protection).

(14) Overlapping / conflicting provisions of many laws.

(15) Misuse of police for vested interests / vendetta.

(16) Judges cannot have expertise on every issue.

(17) Emerging concepts like transgenders, data localization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(18) Increased number of crimes. (eg crimes against women)

(19) Higher complexity of crimes (eg cyber crimes).

(20) Lack of compliance by people to court's orders.

(21) Increased conflicts between government and judiciary.

(22) Lack of transparency in many judicial affairs.

(23) Complicated petitions deliberately to confuse judiciary.

(24) Obscurantism to hide facts.

(25) Loopholes in the Evidence Act, IPC.

(26) Low utilization of the AMICUS CURIAE.

The new bills to replace the IPC, CrPC and Evidence Act will reform the criminal justice system and aid the Judiciary in overcoming challenges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. दल-बदल विरोधी कानून भारत में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता के मुद्दे को किस हद तक हल करने में सक्षम रहा है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

To what extent has the anti-defection law been able to address the issue of political instability in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The anti-defection law was introduced by the 52nd CAA as Tenth Schedule.

Successes of the anti-defection law in addressing political instability in India

1. Stopped frequent change of parties
2. Stopped bribery / purchasing of candidates (eg Horsetrading)
3. Upholds trust of people in their candidates.
4. Prevents shift of ideologies of elected candidates.
5. Earlier governments used to collapse frequently due to this.
6. Reduces scope of disruption in governance due to such defection.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Improved productivity of the parliament / legislatures.

(8) Reduces ill-will / animosity between parties.

(9) Ensures stable government.

(10) Governments can focus more on work rather than politics.

(11) Disincentivizes electoral malpractices.

(12) Brings cohesion and consistency in parties.

Limitations of the anti-defection law in ensuring political stability

(1) Provision of 'Merger' is still there.

(2) Many times state governments fall due to defection.

(3) Politicians do change parties when not in power.

(4) Leads to inconsistency of ideologies of many leaders.

(5) Voting in India is often done

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as per party agenda rather than individual candidate.

(6) Punishment to defection is not clearly defined.

(7) Speaker has discretion over punishment in case of defection

(8) There are no timelines to punish for defection.

(9) Courts have limited role in anti-defection.

(10) There has been rise in factionalism within parties.

(11) Political instability is still there.

Thus there is further scope of improving the law. The KIHOTO HOLLAHAN case and VOHRA committee ideas can be followed so that people's rights are protected and India becomes VIBRANT democracy.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदियों का प्रबंधन परस्पर विरोधी संघवाद के कारण विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन तंत्रों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनका उपयोग भारत में अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए किया जा सकता है।
Governance of inter-state rivers in India suffers from various issues due to conflictual federalism. Discuss. Also, highlight the mechanisms, which can be utilised to resolve inter-state river water disputes in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recently the MULLAPERIYAR dam issue brought to light inter-state river governance issues.

Issues in governance of inter-state rivers due to conflictual federalism

1. River water sharing is often disputed.
2. water-use by different states creates tussles.
3. Often the lower riparian states do not get enough water.
4. There is already water stress in most of India.
5. States do not cooperate over these rivers.
6. Often judicial intervention is ineffective.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Prevents optimal use of water resources of the rivers.
8. Sometimes causes violence between the states.
9. Creates rivalry between the states which hurts cooperative federalism.
10. Collateral damage to the poor whose livelihoods depend on the rivers.

Mechanisms which can be utilized to solve the issue of inter-state rivers in India

1. Article 262 provides for a inter-state river board.
2. Parliament may set up such a board to decree on the issue.
3. Water Tribunals can be formed.
4. Water sharing can be done as per binding contract by the Union.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) We can learn from the best practice of FRANCE: Water PARLIAMENT to decide on such issues.

(6) There must be a cooperative, harmonious approach.

(7) Use of technology to measure water-use levels.

(8) Augmenting water resources to reduce water stress.

(9) NITI AAYOG can play a role of mediator to foster a joint solution.

(10) Create a uniform policy / legislation with respect to ~~we~~ interstate rivers.

Thus, we must solve these issues so as to promote COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM, and ensure sustainable growth and RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION (SDG 12)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक दस्तावेज होने के बावजूद भारतीय संविधान के उन मूलभूत पहलुओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए, जिनके संदर्भ में यह अपने समकालीन संविधानों से भिन्न था।

Elaborate on the fundamental aspects in which the Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Indian Constitution deviated sharply from existing Constitutions of the 1950s even though we borrowed many features from other Constitutions.

Fundamental aspects in which Indian Constitution differed from its contemporaries despite being a post-colonial document

1. It was a very bulky document (~400 articles, while USA : <10 articles)
2. Adopted a mix of Capitalism and Socialism rather than strictly following one.
3. Laid high focus on fundamental rights (eg Equality)
4. It was written in very technical legal language rather than being simple to read.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Made India a Quasi-federal form (K C Wheare) rather than entirely unitary or federal.

(6) 3-tier government (Art 40) as goal rather than 2-tier.

(7) Prioritized national security and integrity (eg Art 19(2)).

(8) Balance between Judicial Supremacy (UK) and Parliamentary Supremacy (USA)

(9) Written Constitution, even though Britain's is not written.

(10) Maintained provisions of Emergency which very few countries did. (Part XX)

(11) Had provisions of preventive detention (Art 22) which very few countries had.

(12) Had several voluntary features (eg DPSP).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(13) Undergone a large number of amendments (105).

(14) A parliamentary system rather than presidential.

(15) Direct as well as indirect elections.

(16) Flexibility and rigidity were balanced.

(17) ~~Posi~~ Positive concept of secularism rather than the negative concept followed by most.

(18) Many safeguards to minorities

(19) Provisions for affirmative action (eg Art 15, 16).

Thus, the Indian constitution has several novel features and in many fundamental aspects it deviated from the norms followed by contemporary countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. मुफ्त उपहार, विशेष रूप से चुनावों से पहले, समाज के लिए लाभकारी होने की बजाय अधिक हानिकारक हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में युक्तिसंगत तर्क दीजिए।
Freebies, especially ahead of elections, do more harm than good to the society. Do you agree? Give logical arguments in support of your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Freebies refers to the practice of offering free items / services / money as a part of election manifesto in order to garner more votes.

Freebies do more harm than good to society

① Creates a culture of parties offering more and more freebies

② Prevents people from taking informed decisions.

③ Shifts focus of government from constructive work and welfare to votes.

④ Puts burden on fiscal exchequer of government.

⑤ Often governments / parties

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

make unfeasible promises, which reduces people's trust in parties.

(6) Reduces legitimacy of the government.

(7) Spoils the voting culture of society.

(8) The funds used in freebies could have gone for other welfare services.

(9) freebies are an unsustainable form of election campaigning.

(10) Lead to wastage of resources (eg free electricity)

(11) Creates higher expectations of freebies from people.

(12) May lead to wrong party coming to power.

(13) Detrimental to governance in long-term.

(14) May promote other unfair

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

malpractices like bribery.

(15) Spoils India's global image / soft power.

(16) May create a politically unstable system.

(17) Puts additional pressure on resources.

(18) Quality of service delivery may suffer.

(19) Often freebies only cover a particular section of society.

(20) May incentivize vote-bank politics.

Freebies should be phased out. SUPREME COURT'S guidelines on non-essential freebies can be followed, so that FREE and FAIR elections are assured for India and all its citizens.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. भारत के शहरी परिदृश्य को बदलने के लिए शुरू किए गए स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन के मिश्रित परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस मिशन को लागू करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Smart Cities Mission, which was launched to change the urban landscape of India has produced mixed results. Discuss. Also, highlight the challenges faced in executing the Mission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Smart Cities Mission seeks to rejuvenate cities with infrastructure and technology to create economic growth.

Successes of smart cities mission

1. Infrastructure of cities has increased significantly.
2. Growth rate of cities has seen an increase.
3. Many jobs have been created.
4. Amenities like healthcare, education have improved.
5. Social security in cities has improved
6. Technology has improved standard of living.
7. City planning has become easier.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limitations of the Smart Cities Mission

1. Issues like pollution are still prevalent.
2. Traffic problems have increased.
3. Increased migration to cities.
4. High pressure on infrastructure and resources of cities.
5. Growth has not been very inclusive.
6. Housing issues are there.
7. Rural areas near cities have not adequately benefitted
8. Life in cities is now more hectic / stressful.

challenges in executing the mission

1. High amount of funds required.
2. Lack of technological expertise

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ City planning is a challenging task.

④ Meeting the aspirations of a huge population.

⑤ Slow/untimely completion of projects.

⑥ Presence of administrative leakages.

⑦ Low quality services.

⑧ Clearance hurdles (eg Environment)

⑨ Large number of issues in society.

⑩ Isolated approach to the different issues.

⑪ Lack of technological (ICT) interventions like Smart Lights.

Smart Cities Mission can help boost economic growth and help ~~a~~ India achieve goal of $5 trillion Economy in an inclusive manner.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. यह तर्क दिया गया है कि भारत में उद्यमिता परिवेश के समक्ष विद्यमान विभिन्न बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत के भविष्य को इसके उद्यमियों द्वारा आकार दिए जाने की संभावना है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।
It has been argued that despite several hurdles faced by the entrepreneurship ecosystem in India, the future of India is likely to be shaped by its entrepreneurs. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

2021-22 was called the 'Year of Startups' especially in the technological field.

Hurdles faced by entrepreneurship ecosystem in India

1. Lack of funding for startups.
2. Lack of handholding and guidance.
3. Startups are not encouraged.
4. High amount of operational risk.
5. No institutional mechanism for startup promotion.
6. Limited crisis support for startups.
7. Culture of India advocates stable jobs over entrepreneurs.
8. Strict compliance burdens.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(9) Complicated procedures (Eg Taxation).

(10) Non-transparent functioning of startups.

(11) Regulatory hurdles.

Yet future of India is likely to be shaped by entrepreneurs

(1) Entrepreneurs bring in a lot of innovation.

(2) Often startups turn into unicorns (Eg Unacademy).

(3) Huge employment generation by startups.

(4) Will be a push to services sector.

(5) Will boost India's economic growth.

(6) Successful entrepreneurs often inspire youth (Eg Elon Musk)

(7) Technical startups will aid governance also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Boost to India's image globally (soft power).

(9) Will prevent Brain drain and promote reverse migration.

(10) Will contribute to skilling of India.

(11) Will boost formalization of Indian economy.

(12) They can bring in huge foreign exchange reserves.

(13) Large startups tend to be influential.

(14) Will help India achieve $5 trillion economy and inclusive growth.

(15) Push to self-employment in India.

STARTUP INDIA and other initiatives of DPIIT should be pushed to promote entrepreneurship in India.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. हालांकि, 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' योजना ने लैंगिक भेदभाव पर अत्यधिक ध्यान केंद्रित किया है, लेकिन यह खराब कार्यान्वयन और निगरानी के कारण वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने में विफल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Though the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme has given much-need attention to gender discrimination, it has failed to yield desired results due to poor implementation and monitoring. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme was launched with aim of preventing female infanticide and promoting girl child education.

How the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has given attention to gender discrimination

1. People were encouraged to have and raise girl child.
2. Son metapreference reduced.
3. Sex ratio has improved (Eg NFHS 5: 1020 women for 1000 men)
4. Gender discrimination has seen an overall decline.
5. Literacy rates of women have increased.
6. Female Labour force Participation Rate (FLFPR) increased from 20% to 33%.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Greater number of women are taking up higher education and skilled employment.
8. Pay gap between men and women has reduced (Art 41)
9. Overall shift from a patriarchal society to an egalitarian society.

However it has failed to yield desired results due to poor implementation and monitoring

1. Female infanticide still takes place unnoticed.
2. Still priority is given to boys' education over girls.
3. Wage gap is still present.
4. Crimes against women are common.
5. Low incentive to prefer a girl child.
6. Often the benefits of the scheme are misused.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Outcomes of education of girls have not been properly tracked.

(8) Employers prefer to employ men over women.

(9) Societal attitudes towards women still needs change.

(10) Often women / daughters are not encouraged to take up jobs / higher ~~employ~~ education.

(11) India's performance in Gender Gap Index is dismal.

(12) Monitoring the girl child's attendance is not done.

(13) Incentives to girl child need to be tracked.

(14) More opportunities need to be created for women.

IMF data says that India's GDP will increase by 25% if the female LFPR becomes equal to male LFPR. [Jaya Jaitley] Panel's recommendations can help achieve [SDGs].

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. दक्षिण-पश्चिम हिंद महासागर में सुरक्षा खतरों के स्वरूप और उनकी बारंबारता में वृद्धि के मद्देनजर, इस क्षेत्र में लघु द्वीपीय विकासशील देशों (SIDS) के संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

As security threats increase in form and frequency in the South-West Indian Ocean, discuss the role played by India in relation to small island developing states (SIDS) in the region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

India has recently emphasized its support to the Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Role played by India in relation to SIDS in light of increase in form and frequency of the security threats in South-West Indian Ocean

① India as a first responder in the region.

② India's SAGAR doctrine (Security and Growth for all in the regions).

③ India is the leading player in the Indian Ocean Region.

④ India can help provide immediate support to SIDS in case of security issues.

⑤ India's monitoring and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

surveillance in the region will help SIDS better prepare.

(6) India can send troops for support to SIDS.

(7) In case of natural disasters, India can help evacuate / protect SIDS.

(8) India can promote stability of the entire region.

(9) India can protect the maritime routes from issues like piracy.

(10) India offers financial assistance to those in need.

(11) India conducts missions to supply essential commodities like food, medicines.

(12) India's ties with SIDS can improve.

(13) Boosts India's image as a 'Net Security Provider'.

(14) Boosts India's soft power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(15) India and SIDS can take part in joint defence exercises.

(16) India and SIDS can sign logistics agreements.

(17) India can supply defence technology and equipments to SIDS.

(18) India's agricultural exports will ensure food security in SIDS.

(19) Underground cables (electricity) can help in Energy security.

(20) Boosting trade with SIDS will help SIDS' economic growth.

(21) Regional security will make investments in India desirable.

(22) India can build goodwill in the region leading to more cooperation.

India plays a major role in IOR especially in relation to SIDS. This can bolster security and cooperation in the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. चूंकि भारत अपने पड़ोस की पुनः कल्पना कर रहा है, इसलिए उप-क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से सीमा-पार कनेक्टिविटी तेजी से महत्वपूर्ण होती जा रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
As India re-imagines its neighbourhood, cross-border connectivity through sub-regions is becoming increasingly vital. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)15

India's foreign policy stance has maintained 'Neighbourhood First' and 'GUJRAL DOCTRINE'. Recently we have also gone a push to 'ACT EAST' policy.

As India re-imagines its neighbourhood cross-border connectivity through sub-regions is becoming more vital

① For enhanced trade, there needs greater land and maritime connectivity.

② Major connectivity routes are through difficult terrain which requires sub-regions as connectivity routes.

③ This will ensure multiple routes of connectivity to all our neighbours.

④ It will also lead to the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

development of these sub-regions.

(5) Will ensure all-time connectivity irrespective of weather.

(6) Will lead to an increase in trade routes.

(7) Increased mobility for the army will strengthen our security too.

(8) Will open more avenues for people-to-people and cultural links.

(9) Countries will adopt a more synergetic view towards each other.

(10) Common threats like terrorism can be addressed.

(11) Will increase opportunity to connect with other countries also (eg South-east Asia).

(12) Exports will see an increase.

(13) More number of collaborations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

will be possible.

(14) To avoid security issues/ vulnerable regions, new routes are needed.

(15) Monitoring of these routes via surveillance (eg CCTV) is also important.

(16) Can streamline cross-border movement of persons.

(17) Can identify and prevent smuggling/ illegal migrations.

(18) Will open up other countries/ markets to India.

(19) India will be able to assist our neighbourhood better in case of security threats/ disasters.

(20) To increase our engagement with our neighbourhood.

Thus, importance of sub-regional connectivity is rising for the improvement of our relations and meeting our policy stance.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2420)

Name of Candidate	AYAN JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	1040520
Center	ONLINE	Date	

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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत में राज्यों की राजकोषीय स्थिरता से संबंधित मौजूदा मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इन मुद्दों के समाधान हेतु किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है?

Examine the persisting issues related to fiscal stability of states in India. What measures are needed to address these issues? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Arth NITI report of NITI Aayog has pointed out issues related to fiscal stability of states in India.

Persisting issues related to fiscal stability of states in India

1. High reliance on devolution of funds from centre (Eg 14th FC)
2. Inefficient tax collection.
3. High level of inflation (Eg NAIRU)
4. Low profitability of state run enterprises (Eg PSUs)
5. Presence of populism (Eg DBT)
6. Corruption is there.
7. States' economic models are unsustainable
8. Regional differences and highly inequitable growth (Eg North-East)
9. Lack of capital expenditure.
10. Too much borrowing from centre. (Eg Article 292)
11. Lack of infrastructure creation.

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Measures needed to address these issues

1. Sustainable economic models (eg Avoid freebies)
2. Harness strengths of the state (eg Sikkim - tourism)
3. Focus on capital-intensive sectors (eg IT).
4. Refine formula for devolution of funds.
5. Make conditional grants to states (eg Performance-linked)
6. Focus on infrastructure creation
7. Bring in private investments.
8. Ensure fiscal discipline and fiscal prudence.
9. Harness multiplier effect of economic activities.

Recommendations of (NK SINGH) and (BIMAL JALAN) committee can help.

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2. उत्पादन से संबद्ध प्रोत्साहन (PLI) योजना आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु सरकार की प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है? इसके उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों क्या है?

How can the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme help in achieving an Atmanirbhar Bharat? What are the challenges in realizing its objectives? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Production linked incentive (PLI) scheme provides monetary incentives to manufacturers based on incremental production.

How PLI can help in achieving Atmanirbhar Bharat?

1. Gives a huge push to manufacturing (eg MSMEs)
2. Supports domestic industry via credit availability.
3. Increases competitiveness of domestic players.
4. Reduces cost of production.
5. Reduces dependence on imports (eg Electronics - China)
6. Is aligned to 'Make in India'.
7. Ensures effective utilization of funds.
8. Encourages cottage industries.

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(9) Augments manufacturing capacity of India.

Challenges in realizing its objectives

(1) High competition from foreign goods.
(2) Presence of monopolies.
(3) Entry barriers for smaller firms.
(4) Quality of products is not up to mark.
(5) Often the funds are misused or diverted.
(6) Not many sectors are covered under PLI.
(7) Huge fiscal burden on the government.
(8) Many producers prefer to utilize foreign goods.
(9) Globalization at high level

The scheme has the potential to create $5 trillion economy. MSMEs can be utilized as per U K SINHA committee guidelines.

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3. जलवायु परिवर्तन में वृद्धि से मोटे अनाज की खेती का पुनरुद्धार किस प्रकार हो रहा है? भारत में मोटे अनाज के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

How is the advent of climate change leading to the revival of cultivation of millets? What steps have been taken by the government to give an impetus to millet production in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

2023-24 has been declared as the International Year of Millets by the UNGA.

How climate change led to revival of millets cultivation

① Millets are drought-resilient.
② Millets can be grown in any kind of soil.
③ Rainfall variability affects many crops but not millets.
④ Flooding is not an issue for millets.
⑤ Millets ensure food security and nutritional security. (WHO)
⑥ Millets can also be used as fodder crops for livestock.
⑦ They serve as a guarantee against crop failure.
⑧ They have low vulnerability

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to new pests due to climate change (eg Locusts).

Steps taken by government to give impetus to millets in India

1. Declaring them as "Shri Anna" realizing their importance.
2. Setting up Institute of Millets Research.
3. Convincing UN to declare the ~~millets~~ International Year of Millets.
4. Sharing best practices of millets across world, states.
5. Encouraging farmers to grow millets.
6. Including millets under the One District One Product scheme
7. Educating masses about their benefits.

Millets can help in DOUBLING FARMERS' INCOME; Recommendations of [ASHOK DALWAI] committee can be used.

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4. चारे की खराब गुणवत्ता और उसकी अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता भारत में पशुधन की कम उत्पादकता के लिए उत्तरदायी प्रमुख कारण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
Poor quality and inadequate availability of feeds and fodder are the major reasons behind the low productivity of the livestock in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India has the largest livestock population of the world and 50% of world's buffalves, yet productivity is very low.

Poor quality and inadequate availability of feed and fodder are major reasons behind low productivity of livestock in India

① Due to food security issues, not lot of food for livestock
② usually waste food is given to the livestock.
③ GERM PLASM quality is low.
④ Health of livestock is a major issue.
⑤ very little fortification of fodder foods is done.
⑥ Immunization of livestock is low and they are vulnerable to diseases (eg foot and mouth disease)

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(7) Average yield of milk by livestock is lower than global average.

(8) Livestock is not as effective draught power as other countries.

(9) Farmers usually cannot afford high amounts of fodder material.

(10) Fodder and feed lack enough nutritional value.

(11) The livestock sector's potential has not been tapped.

Thus, it is important to focus on fodder and feed to improve productivity of the livestock. Some solutions are

- Breed Genetically modified crops
- Hybridization of species
- Integrated farming
- Artificial Insemination of cattle.

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5. एकीकृत कीट प्रबंधन (IPM) क्या है? IPM के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके विभिन्न घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

What is Integrated Pest Management (IPM)? State its objectives and discuss its various components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Integrated Pest Management refers to the approach of managing pests in the farm alongside improving farm yield and productivity.

Objectives of IPM

1. Prevent pest attacks (Eg Bollworm)
2. Improving crop yield
3. Ensuring food security.
4. Minimum damage to crops by chemicals.
5. Ensuring minimum soil pollution.
6. Dealing with all kinds of pests and weeds.
7. Not contain carcinogenic / harmful chemicals.
8. Utilize technology to aid in pest removal and prevention.

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(9) Holistic approach towards defending from pests.

(10) Low-cost methods.

Components of IPM

(1) Chemical compounds to remove existing pests and prevent attacks.

(2) Mechanical solutions like fumigation and fogging to remove pests.

(3) Physical solutions like proper arrangement of crop fields.

(4) Technological solutions like forecasting and early-warning information dissemination.

IPM can help meet the objectives of NFSA 2013. Recommendations of WADHWA committee and DHARIA committee are relevant here.

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6. आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत ने आपदाओं को कम करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय सहयोग को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या पहल की है?

Explain the significance of international cooperation in disaster risk reduction. What initiatives has India taken to strengthen regional cooperation for reducing disasters? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Disasters have taken a longer, trans-national character and hence solutions like CDRI are needed.

Significance of International cooperation in Disaster Risk Reduction

1. Information dissemination and early warning (eg IORA)
2. Sharing best practices (eg CDRI)
3. Funds mobilization for poorer/vulnerable countries (eg SIDS: Small Island Developing States)
4. Emergency support (eg Evacuation by India : Mission Maitri)
5. Taking concerted action towards reducing issues (eg Global warming leads to more floods, cyclones).

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(6) Humanitarian measures and relief support (eg food, medicine, supply)

Steps India has taken to strengthen regional disaster cooperation

(1) India is a part of CDRI.
(2) India extends support to FIPIC and SIDS.
(3) SAGAR doctrine promotes regional cooperation.
(4) Taken up the topic of DRR at SAARC and BIMSTEC.
(5) Brought up issue of disasters in SCO also.
(6) Participates in meetings of UN office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNODRR)

The SENDAI framework and YOKOHAMA strategy can further help to increase regional cooperation. G20's B3W (Build Back better) is also important.

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7. अत्यधिक और अविवेकपूर्ण रेत खनन की पारिस्थितिक लागत इसके आर्थिक लाभों से कहीं अधिक है। संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
The ecological cost of excessive and indiscriminate sand mining far outweighs its economic benefits. Discuss in context of the importance of sustainable sand mining. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Sand is a MINOR mineral which is extracted from seabeds via mining. It has huge impact on environment.

Ecological cost of indiscriminate sand mining

1. Leads to salinization of the water bodies.
2. Affects aquatic life negatively.
3. Makes the region prone to flooding.
4. Decreases ecosystem's stability.
5. Water pollution also means it cannot be used for various purposes like irrigation.
6. The soil in the region also becomes prone to erosion.

Thus, the ecological cost clearly outweighs the economic gain.

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Due to its economic benefits, the need of the hour is sustainable sand mining

1. Limits on level / amount of sand extraction.
2. Regular monitoring by competent authority.
3. Research into artificial sand.
4. Conduct sand mining in a contractual basis.
5. Increase pro-nature activities like afforestation in the region.
6. De-siltation of water on a regular basis.
7. Overcome issue of sand mafias (Eg Madhyapradesh)

Hence, focus should be on a harmonious balance without damage to environment. The M C MEHTA judgement can be a guiding light.

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8. थिएटराइजेशन योजनाओं के पीछे निहित तर्क पर चर्चा कीजिए, जो भारत में रक्षा बलों को विशिष्ट थिएटर कमांड में एकीकृत करना है। इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Discuss the rationale behind theaterisation plans, which seek to integrate the defence forces into specific theatre commands in India. What are the associated challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Integrated Theatre Commands are a novel feature of the Indian defence to modernize and improve the forces.

Rationale behind theatrization plans

① To increase the operational readiness of units.

② Make the units more mobile and agile.

③ Improve specialization of forces.

④ To allow mission-based deployment of different theatres.

⑤ To increase interoperability between different units.

⑥ To improve the efficiency of the forces.

⑦ To make the forces more

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skilled for various roles.

Challenges associated with the theaterisation of forces

1. Requires high level of skilling and training.
2. Specialized equipment and training require expenditure
3. Dynamism of the forces may get reduced.
4. Communication and coordination between groups is a challenge.
5. Short-term restructuring of the forces may cause an issue.
6. Unified command and proper leadership will be required.

It is a welcome step if implemented correctly. The SHEKATKAR committee's ideas on defence reforms can be used.

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9. व्याख्या कीजिए कि धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के लिए शेल कंपनियों का उपयोग कैसे किया जाता है। भारत में धन शोधन के लिए शेल कंपनियों के उपयोग को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए है?

Describe how shell companies are used for money laundering. What steps have been taken to curb the use of shell companies for money laundering in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Shell companies are secondary companies created by larger firms not for economic activity but for tax evasion or money laundering.

How shell companies are used for money laundering

(1) These companies are on paper registered as proper functioning companies.

(2) They are often established as separate legal entities.

(3) There are transfers between parent and shell company.

(4) Placement of black money is often done via shell companies.

(5) Through artificial economic transactions, layering of the black money occurs.

(6) Finally through multiple long-

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term operations, integration of the black money occurs.

Steps taken by India to curb use of shell companies to prevent money laundering

① The PMLA ~~Act~~ (Prevention of Money Laundering Act) was amended in 2018.

② The Enforcement Directorate (ED) has been empowered to take action against them.

③ Income Tax Department conducts raids on suspicious organizations.

④ Extensive intelligence grids (eg NATGRID) are in place to track transactions.

⑤ Information sharing agreement with other countries

FATF's 40+9 recommendations and B M SHAH committee's advice can be followed.

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10. भारत ने हाल ही में अपना पहला जैविक डेटा केंद्र स्थापित किया है। इसके उद्देश्य और महत्व क्या हैं?

India has recently set up its first Biological Data Centre. What are its objectives and significance? (Answer in 150 words) 10

In pursuance of India's policy on genetic and biodiversity India has recently set up its first Biological Data centre.

Objectives of the Biological Data centre

1. To collect data of various species.
2. To maintain genetic banks.
3. To study the DNA's of various species.
4. To analyze the diverse genomic material of species.
5. To evolve strategies for biodiversity conservation.
6. To identify species in threat of extinction.
7. Share best practices with the world.
8. Augment India's capacity in

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Biotechnology.

Significance of the Biological Data Centre

1. Boost to biotechnology and related research.
2. Will help study evolution.
3. Help create many jobs.
4. Collaborations with other countries can be done.
5. Learnings from species' DNA can be applied.
6. Increases India's soft power in research.
7. Will prevent brain drain.
8. Biological solutions will help in conservation of wildlife as well as of the environment.

DBT and BIRAC can play a role in ensuring the Biological Data Centre is utilized to its fullest

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11. भारत में तीव्र शहरीकरण को देखते हुए, शहरी क्षेत्रों में पूंजी निवेश की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड्स का उपयोग करना आवश्यक हो गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।
In view of India's rapid urbanisation, it has become imperative to tap into municipal bonds to meet the rising demand of capital investment in urban areas. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

As per World Bank, India's level of urbanization is 35%, and cities contribute to 2/3rd of India's GDP.

Rapid urbanization in India
① Emergence of Census towns
② Creation of satellite cities.
③ Rural urban links

In view of such rapid urbanisation it has become imperative to tap into municipal bonds to meet demand of capital investment

① Infrastructure creation requires huge capital expenditure.
② Municipal Bonds will ensure mobilization of funds.
③ Economic growth will become decentralized.

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(4) Municipal bonds will help promote Inclusive Growth.

(5) In order to ensure responsible growth and sustainable cities (SDG 11)

(6) To create more employment opportunities.

(7) Municipal bonds will create a multiplier effect.

(8) Cities have more focus on capital-intensive sectors hence greater need of bonds.

(9) They will help in involving private sector.

(10) Local level institutions largely rely on (95%) devolution of funds.

(11) As population rises, there will be more pressure on land and resources in cities.

(12) Municipal bonds can ensure disaster risk reduction is embedded in growth.

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(13) They can help increase affordable housing (eg PM AWAS)

(14) Municipal bonds will increase social security for vulnerable

(15) More technological inputs will become feasible.

(16) Domestic industries can get an impetus.

(17) Cities will have sustainable economic models.

(18) Liquidity crunch of states will get resolved.

(19) Municipal bonds will allow autonomy in funds utilization.

Thus, Municipal Bonds can play a role in sustainable and responsible urbanization. Other solutions include

- creating counter-magnets
- Urban forestry and environment-friendliness
- financial independence and greater devolution to local level institutions.

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12. भारत ने आर्थिक संवृद्धि, महिला शिक्षा और प्रजनन दर जैसे विभिन्न विकास मानदंडों पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हासिल की है। हालांकि, देश की महिला श्रम बल भागीदारी दर (FLFPR) वैश्विक स्तर पर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में FLFPR में सुधार के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India has achieved significant strides in various development parameters such as economic growth, women's education, and fertility rates. However, the country's Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) remains amongst the lowest in the world. Discuss. What measures can be taken to improve the FLFPR in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Women's position in India has improved significantly in the last few decades.

Improved parameters

1. LFPR to 33% from <20%.
2. Fertility rate < 2.1 (NFHS-5)
3. Reduced Maternal Mortality rate (MMR) (NFHS-5).
5. Increased literacy (>60%) as per Census 2011

However, female LFPR is amongst lowest in world, due to:

1. Patriarchal nature of society
2. Care Economy: Women do most housework, as per Time Use Survey.
3. Lower levels of education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Lack of opportunities for skilling and training.

(5) Non-conducive workplaces (eg Gender discrimination)

(6) Family responsibilities (eg Maternity leave)

(7) Lower remuneration for women.

(8) Crimes against women (NCRB)

Measures that can be taken to improve female LFPR in India

(1) Ensure equal pay for equal work (Article ~~39~~ 41)

(2) Skilling and training of women.

(3) Promoting STEM education (eg KIRAN scheme)

(4) Attitudinal change in society

(5) Vocational training to women.

(6) Involving NGOs for skilling.

(7) Financial independence in women (eg via SHGs)

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(8) Raising the legal age of marriage for women ([Jaya Jaitley Panel])

(9) Ensuring safety of women at workplace ([eg] POSH Act, Vishaka case)

(10) Improve health of women ([eg] More than 1/2 anaemic)

(11) Create incentives in companies for hiring women ([eg] CSR).

(12) Ensure social security benefits to women.

(13) Recognize care economy as employment.

(14) Education opportunities for adult women.

(15) Financial incentives for families to send daughter to school and employment.

As per IMF, if FLPR becomes equal to MLPR, India's GDP will increase by 25%. Hence recommendations of (PAM RAJPUT) committee will ensure [SDG 5].

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13. फसल कटाई के बाद की मूल्य श्रृंखला में अक्षमताओं के कारण लघु और सीमांत किसानों की आजीविका पर अत्यधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने के साथ-साथ फसल की हानि हो रही है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। इन चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

The inefficiencies in post-harvest value chain are leading to crop losses, with significant adverse impact on the livelihood of small and marginal farmers. Discuss in the context of India. What steps has the government taken to address these concerns? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Post-harvest losses in India are in the range of 20-40% which has significant price loss to farmer.

Impact of post-harvest value chain inefficiencies on small and marginal farmers

1. Reduced crop yield.
2. Reduced income to farmers.
3. Inadequate branding and marketing leads to lower profit.
4. Improper storage causes huge wastage of crops.
5. Slow transportation causes delay in remuneration to farmers.
6. Low value addition leading to low demand of produce.

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(7) Exploitation of farmers by middlemen.

(8) Distress sale by farmers due to lack of information.

(9) Unable to invest more for next harvest cycle.

(10) Creates food security issues

(11) Farmers are unable to repay debt → Debt cycle/trap

(12) Many farmers are then forced to look for alternate source of livelihood.

Steps taken by the government to reduce post harvest value addition inefficiencies

(1) Improved transportation facilities such as trucks with refrigerators.

(2) Improved roads.

(3) Created effective storage facilities (eg Cover and Plinth)

(4) High focus on food processing: creation of jobs in the sector.

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(5) Cold chain infrastructure created.

(6) Nearby markets connected.

(7) Introduction of KRISHI UDAAN (transport by air)

(8) KISAN RAIL (transport by rail)

(9) Technological interventions for cleaning, grading.

(10) IARI plays role in research and information dissemination.

(11) formalization of Micro Food Processing Units.

(12) Minimum Support Price and other assurances.

(13) Increasing shelf-life of farm produce.

(14) Millets as a crop with lower losses.

Reduction in post-harvest losses will increase farmers' income. Recommendations of M S SWAMINATHAN committee can be followed.

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14. ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक के संदर्भ में डीकार्बोनाइजेशन, विकेंद्रीकरण और डिजिटलीकरण की प्रवृत्तियां तेजी से उभर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।
When it comes to the energy sector, the trends of decarbonisation, decentralisation and digitisation are fast emerging. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

~~Due to climate~~ Energy sector is seeing a transformation and revitalization, particularly in terms of decarbonization, decentralization and digitization.

I. Decarbonization

① Focus on renewable energy has increased.
② Incentives are there for solar energy.
③ 'Just Energy Transition' partnerships have come up.
④ Many countries have pledged to 'phase down' of coal.
⑤ Alternatives to fossil fuels are being promoted.
⑥ Share of renewable energy in the energy mix has increased throughout the world. (eg India: 160 GW of RE out of 400 GW total)

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(7) Producers have 'renewable purchase obligations' (RPOs)

(8) It is leading to lower Greenhouse gas emissions.

(9) To fight climate change.

II. Decentralization

(1) Production of energy has been deregulated by the National Electricity Policy.

(2) People are engaging in rooftop solar power generation

(3) Solar fields are set up in remote areas.

(4) Off-grid electricity is being promoted.

(5) Farmers are being encouraged to become generators of energy (eg PM KUSUM)

(6) Small scale energy units are coming up at various locations.

(7) Government / large players are

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not having monopoly anymore.

III. Digitization

1. There is a push towards smart grids for digital control.
2. Smart Meters are being encouraged for easier monitoring.
3. Energy records are being maintained digitally.
4. Will help in matching load to demand.
5. Easier load-shedding.
6. Will optimize generation.
7. Will remove scope of errors and corruption.

Thus, decarbonization, decentralization and digitization will revitalize the energy sector and promote SDG 7. The RAJIV RANJAN committee on energy sector reforms can help further.

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15. भारत में रासायनिक आपदाओं को कम करने संबंधी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Discuss the challenges in mitigating chemical disasters in India. How can these challenges be addressed? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Chemical Disasters are often neglected disasters but can have far reaching impacts. (eg Bhopal Gas Tragedy 1984)

Challenges in mitigating chemical disasters in India

1. Lack of awareness about the dangers associated.
2. Residential colonies near chemical / industrial plants are vulnerable.
3. Gas leaks are often very difficult to trace.
4. Slow onset due to gradual chemical pollution (eg Radon)
5. Lack of strict enforcement of standards of chemical levels.
6. Inadequate safety protocols
7. Ineffective inspection.

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(8) High toxicity of chemicals in regular use (eg Pesticides)

(9) Lack of research about various chemicals. (eg

(10) Difficult to control a chemical disaster.

(11) Chemical leaks and discharges happen very fast.

(12) Indirect impact of air and water pollution.

How to address these challenges

(1) Revise the policy towards chemical disasters.

(2) Information dissemination about chemical dangers.

(3) Research on toxicity of regular use chemicals.

(4) Educating the masses.

(5) Having evacuation routes and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place.

(6) Conducting regular safety audits of units dealing

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with chemicals.

(7) Scientific treatment of waste chemicals.

(8) Detection of chemical levels (eg Biosensors)

(9) Tracking the slow discharge of gases/liquids.

(10) Ensuring residences are far away from industrial units.

(11) counter-radiation methods and technology.

(12) Strict limits on chemical quantities.

(13) capacity-building of NDRF and SDRF.

(14) Medical facilities enhance for treatment.

Thus, chemical disasters must be prevented, so as to ensure SDG 3 (good health) and to minimize damage to environment (SDG 14 and 15).

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16. जलवायु क्षतिपूर्ति (क्लाइमेट रेपरेशन) के विचार से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस विचार को वर्तमान संदर्भ में लागू करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन के समक्ष आप क्या चुनौतियां देखते हैं?

What do you understand by the idea of climate reparations? Discuss the need to implement this idea in the current context. What are the challenges you foresee in its implementation? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Climate reparations means that the countries who have done the most damage to the environment / contributed to climate change, should now pay for climate change mitigation and adaptation, in order to ensure climate justice.

Need to implement climate reparations

1. It is in pursuance of the 'Common but differentiated responsibilities'
2. As per the 'Polluter Pays' principle, the countries should compensate for the damage.
3. Climate financing is needed.
4. Developed countries are largely responsible for the damage.

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(5) Developing countries do not have enough funds to manage climate-induced disasters.

(6) To ensure climate justice and climate equity.

(7) To minimize further climate change.

(8) For actions needed to reduce temperature to 1.5°C of pre-industrialization levels.

(9) Developing countries alone cannot ensure enough funds.

Challenges in its implementation

(1) Developed countries are reluctant to pay.

(2) Economic slowdown in world has left financial crunch.

(3) Selfish tendency of countries.

(4) Economic development is a must everywhere.

(5) Political and diplomatic issues.

(6) Lack of consensus on the matter.

(7) Developing countries cannot be

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forced for this.

(8) 'Right to Burn' debate in many countries will serve as a disincentive.

(9) Capitalistic tendency to focus on economic aspects.

(10) Most global institutions like UN are dominated by the developed countries.

(11) Debate over the calculation of the reparations.

(12) Bilateral and regional issues between countries.

(13) Breakdown of talks like in COP 27

(14) Inability of developed countries to pay.

Thus, climate Reparations should be approached in a phased manner so as to meet the goals of GLASGOW PACT and to ensure climate financing at adequate levels.

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17. अदृश्य युद्ध (इनविजिबल वारफेयर) क्या है? भारत की सुरक्षा के समक्ष उत्पन्न होने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अदृश्य युद्ध के खतरे से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
What is invisible warfare? Keeping in view the challenges it poses to India's security, discuss the steps that have been taken to tackle the menace of invisible warfare. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Invisible warfare refers to the kind of warfare that is not a 'hot war' / full-fledged war but rather a series of smaller violent and non-violent conflicts without formal declaration of war.

Challenges posed by Invisible warfare to India's security

1. Loss of life and manpower.
2. Economic losses (eg Property)
3. Diversion of resources.
4. Lack of preparedness to such attacks.
5. Multi-modal nature of such war (eg Cyber, Economic)
6. Smaller attacks are difficult to track / detect.
7. May involve radicalization of youth / public.

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(8) Need to always be on guard for such war.
(9) May damage / affect us without knowing (eg Espionage)
(10) May explode into a full fledged warfare at any time.
(11) Negatively impacts diplomatic ties.
(12) Inability to create a policy/ doctrine towards it.

Steps that have been taken to tackle the menace of invisible war

(1) Evolving a National Security Doctrine (ongoing)
(2) Integrated Theatre Groups for high mobility.
(3) Better surveillance (eg Radars)
(4) Improved information networks (eg NATGRID, MAC)
(5) Deployment of forces at vulnerable locations.
(6) Modernization of defence forces.

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(7) Use of technology like UAVs (Unmanned aerial vehicles) for monitoring.

(8) Improved defence equipment (eg LCA Tejas, S-400, Helinag)

(9) Non-aggression pacts being signed.

(10) Information sharing agreements with other countries

(11) Unified command under the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS)

(12) Integrated check posts at border.

(13) Cyber-security measures like CERT-In, NCIIPC

Hence, invisible warfare is a major threat to India. Recommendations of the SHEKATKAR committee, NARESH CHANDRA committee and MADHUKAR GUPTA committee can be followed.

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18. भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को बनाए रखने में भू-स्थानिक डेटा और संबद्ध तकनीकों के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the significance of geospatial data and associated technologies in safeguarding the national security of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Geospatial data refers to the data involving satellites and locations on ground.

Significance of geospatial data and associated technologies in safeguarding the national security of India

1. Help in monitoring the movement of enemy troops.
2. Can detect military constructions on the border by other countries.
3. Improved surveillance capacities.
4. Weapons of mass destruction can be tracked by such technologies.
5. Patterns of troop movement can be collected to get idea of countries' intentions.

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(6) Can help assessing geographically difficult terrain (eg Himalayas)

(7) communication is possible (eg Satellite-based phones)

(8) Mapping of vulnerable points or locations can be done.

(9) Can prepare us better for any impending attacks.

(10) Help improve operational readiness of defence forces.

(11) Defence forces can become prepared in advance.

(12) Allows for better utilization of defence equipment.

(13) Can serve as visual aid in cases of low physical visibility (eg At nights)

(14) Use of heat sensors can further augment this capacity.

(15) Detect patterns of attacks using Big Data and Artificial

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intelligence to predict attacks.

(16) Geospatial technology can help planning military bases and outposts.

(17) Relaying information to the forces or the command centre is feasible.

(18) Very efficient mode of communication.

(19) Highly precise information can be obtained.

(20) Espionage activities can be conducted.

(21) Aids the capacity of our defence forces.

Thus, geospatial data and associated technologies can play a huge role in bolstering India's national security and defence capabilities. MADHUKAR GUPTA committee recommendations can be followed.

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19. शिक्षा में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) का अनुप्रयोग पारंपरिक शिक्षण विधियों में कैसे क्रांति ला सकता है और छात्रों के लर्निंग आउटकम्स में सुधार कर सकता है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

How can the application of artificial intelligence (AI) in education revolutionize traditional teaching methods and improve student-learning outcomes? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The introduction of Chat GPT by OpenAI has revolutionalized the methods of learning and have opened many opportunities for the same.

How AI in education can revolutionalize traditional teaching and improve students learning outcomes

1. Refined and updated content.
2. Explanation of concepts to students in simple words.
3. Serves as a personal mentor to students.
4. Curriculum can be made highly customized using AI.
5. Students can ask very specific, personal doubts.
6. Compilation of knowledge

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from various places can be done easily.

(7) Can save time of students in unnecessary tasks.

(8) Pedagogy of teaching can be changed (Eg Video lectures)

(9) Translation of content can be done in all languages.

(10) Personalized tests/exams can be designed.

(11) Automatic evaluation of test papers.

(12) AI can detect the weak areas of students and make relevant suggestions.

(13) Fun, interactive mode of learning.

(14) Students can learn at their own pace.

(15) Allows development of multi-disciplinary curriculum (Eg NEP 2020, LASE - IIT Bombay)

(16) Students can easily gain

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knowledge about any topic of their interest.

(17) Learning activities can be designed so as to teach in an engaging, fun manner.

(18) Students can refer to AI chatbots for any personal queries.

(19) Due focus can be given to mental health.

(20) Industry-academia linkage can be enabled by AI.

(21) Assessment of teachers / accreditation of schools and institutions can be done.

(22) Teacher training (eg NISTHA) can be done effectively.

The ASILOMAR Principles on AI and ANIL BORDIA committee on education can be followed to boost role of AI in revolutionalizing education.

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20. भारत में परमाणु प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास में होमी जहांगीर भाभा का योगदान क्या है? क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को अपनी ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए?

What are the contributions of Homi Jahangir Bhabha in the development of nuclear technology in India? Do you think India should prioritise the development of nuclear energy to ensure its energy security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Homi Jahangir Bhabha is considered the father of atomic/nuclear energy in India and the research institution on Atomic research is also named after him. (Bhabha Atomic Research Institute)

Contributions of Homi Jahangir Bhabha in the development of nuclear technology in India

① He was the one to conceptualize nuclear research in India.

② Laid down the roadmap for developing nuclear technology in India.

③ ~~Lead~~ He led the research team on nuclear research.

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④ He laid down the visions of nuclear energy for India.

⑤ He made it possible for nuclear research to be completed.

⑥ The nuclear tests were possible due to his contributions.

⑦ He spearheaded the entire nuclear energy development in India.

Yes, India should prioritize Nuclear energy to ensure energy security

① It is a clean fuel (No GHGs)

② India has abundance of Thorium (Monazite Sands)

③ Will ensure energy security.

④ Developing nuclear technology will create many jobs, both skilled and unskilled.

⑤ Will make India a leading player in the energy sector.

⑥ Will remove India's dependence

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on imported coal.

(7) This will lead to saving of precious funds / forex.

(8) Will be a push to 'Make in India'

(9) will improve India's defence capacity too.

(10) It will bolster India's scientific progress overall

(11) Will increase India's soft power also.

(12) Will allow 100% rural electrification in true sense.

However, we must ensure that the ~~[illegible]~~ measures are taken to prevent any harm from nuclear radioactivity, and must also ensure this does not prompt other countries towards nuclear warfare. There should be a clear global stance about nuclear energy, and focus more on solar energy instead.